

SWEET SCENTED FLOWERS  
AND  
FRAGRANT LEAVES

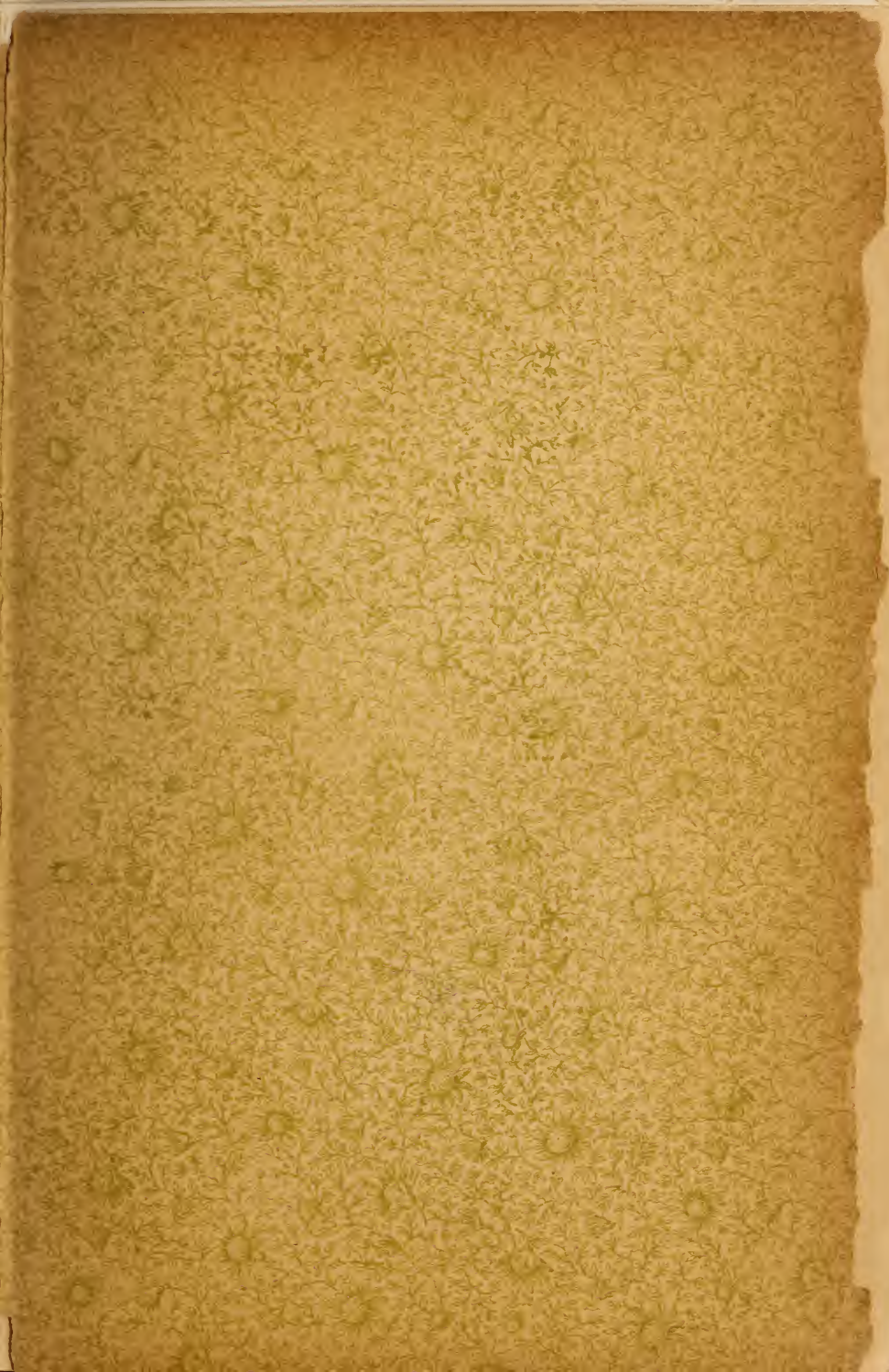
BY

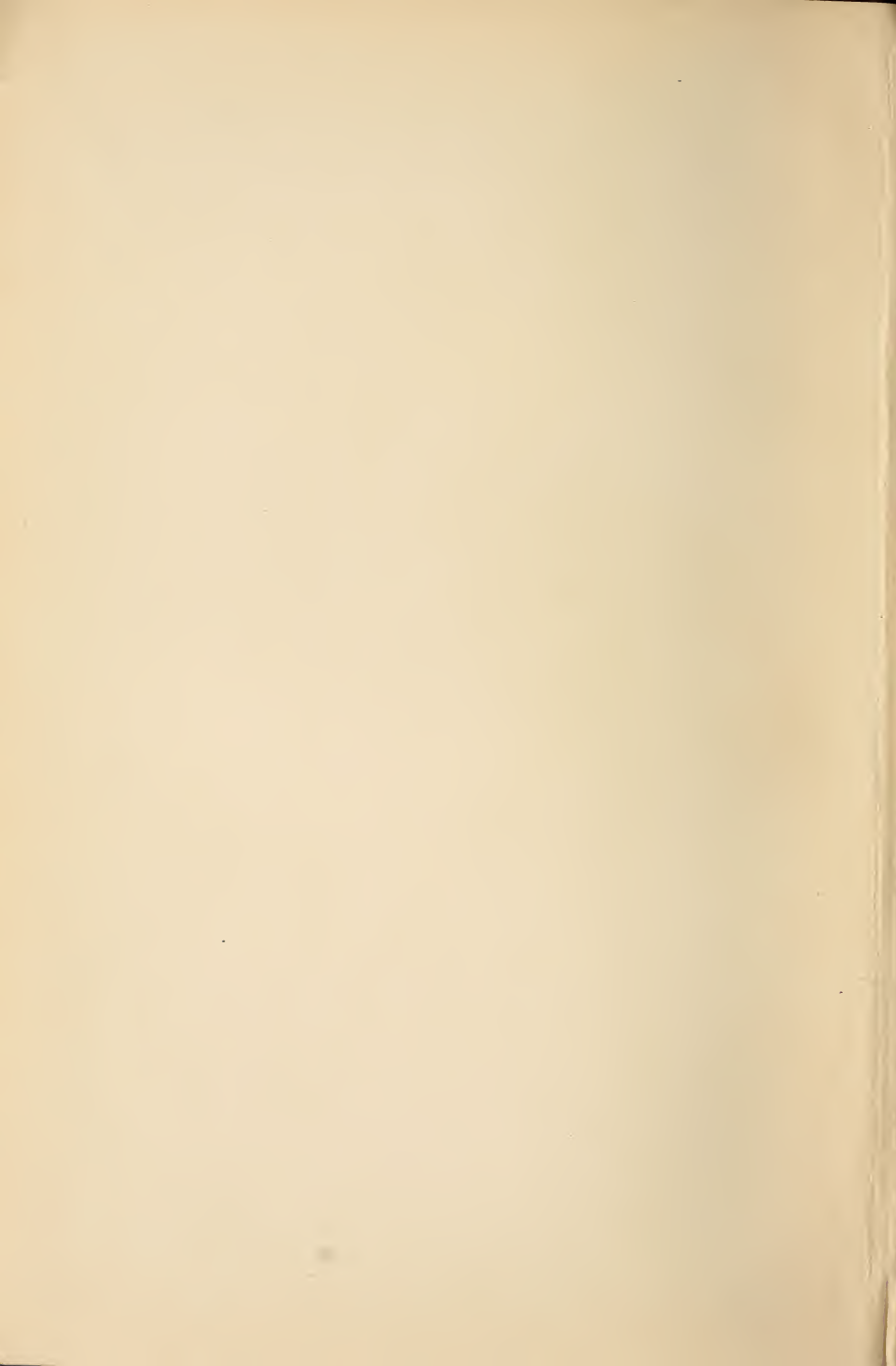
*Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald*

---











FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON  
629 LEXINGTON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

304/a



CLOVE CARNATION.



# Sweet - Scented Flowers and Fragrant Leaves

INTERESTING ASSOCIATIONS GATHERED FROM MANY  
SOURCES, WITH NOTES ON THEIR HISTORY AND UTILITY

BY

DONALD M<sup>c</sup>DONALD

ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AUTHOR  
OF 'THE CULTIVATION OF ENGLISH VEGETABLES  
AND FLOWERS IN INDIA,' 'MY AFRICAN GARDEN'  
'ANCIENT AND MODERN EASTERN GARDENS'  
'HANDBOOK OF GARDENING,' ETC.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY

W. ROBINSON

EDITOR OF 'THE GARDEN,' AND AUTHOR OF  
'THE ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN'

SIXTEEN COLOURED PLATES

Who that hath reason and his smell,  
Would not midst Rose and Jasmine dwell ;  
Encompass'd round with such delight,  
To ear, nose, touch, the taste and sight.

COWLEY.

New York

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

1895

SB 301

.M 25



02619

18 D 53



£72 / 19 Jan 56

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

WHERE can I procure a list of scented plants? Editorial Reply.—‘We know of no work on the subject.’ This startling response in one of the gardening papers, was the inspiring cause of the production of the present Manual. Such an omission in Horticultural literature appeared so singular that I set about to ascertain the true facts, and inquiries prosecuted amongst the leading booksellers found me a tiny brochure published in 1843, under the title of *Flora Odorata*. Its contents seemed to be insufficient for the present time, and it was mainly on this account that I have gathered this fresh posy of interesting associations amongst these—the sweetest of sweet odours—and I offer the bouquet to all true lovers of the fragrant incense of nature.

It is becoming so greatly the fashion amongst professional introducers of new plants to study size and shape of blossom to the total exclusion of the delightful attraction of fragrance, with which so many of the old-time flowers are permeated, that I trust the Alphabetical List will be found of service for the purpose of selecting varieties that possess this favoured property.

The work has been a pleasant study during a period of two years, and the means of introducing me to much botanical knowledge. Its dimensions, however, are a convincing assurance that no attempt has been made to describe in detail or to convey scientific information. That much more might be written on a subject so fertile, I am well aware; and I will gladly receive suggestions or additions to make future issues as perfect as possible.

*The illustrations were really an afterthought on the part of the eminent house that is introducing the book to the public. They have been prepared by a first-class firm of horticultural printers, and it is hoped will prove an attraction.*

DONALD M<sup>c</sup>DONALD.

LEE, KENT.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Apart from the generosity of the Editor of *The Garden*, who has graced the opening pages with an Introduction, the writer is indebted to a host of friends, both at home and abroad, for many valuable hints, and it is his privilege to mention Mr. J. H. Maiden, Botanist to the Government of New South Wales; Mr. C. G. Zouch, of the New South Wales Government Survey; Mr. G. L. Searight, of the Indian Government Survey; Mr. P. France, an enthusiastic Horticulturist at Cape Town, South Africa; the Rev. H. Honeywood Dombrain, of the National Rose Society, for a charming note on Sweet-Smelling Roses; the Rev. David Williamson and Mr. C. J. Grahame for similar favours.

He has also derived a deal of information from the following books and journals, to the proprietors of which he tenders his obligations :—

Asa Gray's *American Plants*; Balfour's *Plants of the World*; Boulger's *The Uses of Plants*; Brown's *Flora of Africa*; *Bulletin of the Royal Gardens, Kew*; Don's *Gardener's Dictionary*; Firminger's *Indian Garden Manual*; Friend's *Flowers and Flower Lore*; Lindley's *Treasury of Botany*; Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants*; Mueller's *Australian Plants*; Mott's *Flora Odorata*; Piesse, *On Olfactics*; Rhind's *Vegetable Kingdom*; Rimmel's *Plants used in Perfumery*; Robinson's *English Flower Garden*; Sawyer's *Odrographia*; Smith's *Domestic Botany*; Thornton's *Temple of Flora*; Twamley's *Romance of Nature*; *The Garden*; *Gardening Illustrated*; *Gardener's Chronicle*; *Journal of Horticulture*; *Gardener's Magazine*; *Gardening World*; *Amateur Gardening*; *The Standard*.



## CONTENTS

AUTHOR'S NOTE,	PAGE v
INTRODUCTION,	ix
FLORA ODORATA—HISTORICAL SKETCH,	xv
ALPHABETICAL LIST,	1

---

## ILLUSTRATIONS

CLOVE CARNATION . . .	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus,</i>	<i>Frontispiece</i>
ALMOND . . .	<i>Amygdalus communis,</i>	<i>at page 8</i>
CYCLAMEN . . .	<i>Cyclamen persicum,</i>	,, 16
CYTISUS . . .	<i>Cytisus racemosus,</i>	,, 24
DAPHNE . . .	<i>Daphne mezereum,</i>	,, 32
HELIOTROPE . . .	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum,</i>	,, 40
YELLOW JESSAMINE . . .	<i>Jasminum revolutum,</i>	,, 48
LILY OF THE VALLEY . . .	<i>Convallaria majalis,</i>	,, 56
LIME . . .	<i>Tilia Europæa,</i>	,, 64
MAGNOLIA . . .	<i>Magnolia grandiflora,</i>	,, 72
MIGNONETTE . . .	<i>Reseda odorata,</i>	,, 80
POET'S NARCISSUS . . .	<i>Narcissus poeticus,</i>	,, 88
BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS	<i>Narcissus polyanthus,</i>	,, 96
TEA ROSE . . .	<i>Rosa Indica,</i>	,, 104
SWEET SULTAN . . .	<i>Centaurea moschatus,</i>	,, 112
SYRINGA . . .	<i>Philadelphus coronarius,</i>	,, 128

We are the sweet flowers  
Born of sunny showers.  
Think, whene'er you see us, what our beauty saith :  
Utterance, mute and bright,  
Of some unknown delight,  
We fill the air with pleasure by our simple breath.  
LEIGH HUNT.



## INTRODUCTION



T was a good idea to gather together much about this delightful theme, happily as free as the clouds from man's power to spoil. And what a mystery as well as charm—wild Roses sweet as the breath of heaven, and as wild Rose of repulsive odour, all born of the earth-mother, and it may be springing from the same spot. Flowers sweet at night and scentless in the day; flowers of evil odour at one hour and fragrant at another; plants sweet in breath of blossom, but deadly in leaf and sap; Lilies sweet as they are fair, and Lilies that must not be let into the house; bushes in which all that is delightful in odour permeates to every March-daring bud, and so through all the lovely host. The Grant Allens of the day, who tell us how the Dandelion sprung from the Primrose some millions of years ago, would explain all these things to us, or put long names to them,—what Sir Richard Owen used to call 'conjectural biology'; but we who love our flowers need not care where they leave the question, for to us is given this precious fragrance, happily almost without effort.

Every fertile country has its fragrant flowers and trees; alpine meadows with Orchids and mountain Violets; the Primrose-scented woods; Honeysuckle-wreathed and May-frosted hedgerows of Britain; the Cedars of India and of

the mountains of Asia Minor, with Lebanon ; trees of the same stately order, perhaps still more fragrant in the warmer Pacific breezes of the Rocky Mountains and Oregon, where the many great Pines spring from a carpet of fragrant evergreens, and a thousand flowers which fade away after their bloom, and rest in the heat, while the trees overhead distil for ever grateful odour in the sunny air. Myrtle, Rosemary, and Lavender, and all the aromatic bushes and herbs clothing the little capes that jut into the great sea which washes the shores of Greece, Italy, Sicily, and Corsica ; garden islands scattered through vast Pacific seas, as stars are scattered in the heavens ; enormous tropical forests, little known to man, and from which he gathers here and there the treasures for our orchid- and greenhouses ; great island conservatories like Java and Ceylon and Borneo, rich in spices and lovely plant life : Australian Bush, with traces of plant life as if from another world, but often most delicate in odour even in the fragments of them we see in our greenhouses.

It is not only from the fragile flower-vases these sweet odours flow ; they breathe through leaf and stem, and the whole being of many trees and bushes, from the stately Gum trees of Australia to the sweet Verbena of Chili. Many must have felt the charm of the strange scent of the Box-bush before Oliver Wendell Holmes told us of its 'breathing the fragrance of eternity, for this is one of the odours which carry us out of time into the abysses of the unbeginning past.' The scent of flowers is often cloying, as of the Tuberose, while that of leaves is often delightful and refreshing, as in the green budding Larch, and in the leaves of Balm and Rosemary, while in many cases fragrance is stored in the wood and permeates down through the roots.

To but few it is given to see many of these sweet plants

in their native lands, but we who love our gardens may enjoy many of them about us, not merely in drawings or descriptions, but the living, breathing things themselves. The Geraniums in the cottage window bring us the spicy fragrance of the South African hills; the Lavender bush of the sunny hills of Provence, where it is at home; the Roses in the garden bring near us the breath of the wild Roses on a thousand hills; the aromatic pot-herbs of our gardens are a gift of the shore-lands of France and Italy and Greece. The Sweet Bay bush in the farmer's or cottage garden comes with its story from the streams of Greece, where it seeks moisture in a thirsty land along with the wild Olive and the Arbutus. And this Sweet Bay is the Laurel of the poets, of the first and greatest of all poet and artist nations of the earth—the Laurel sacred to Apollo, and used in many ways in his worship, as we may see on coins, and in many other things that remain to us of the great civilisations of the past.<sup>1</sup> The Myrtle, of less fame, was also a sacred plant beloved for its leaves and blossoms, was, like the Laurel, seen near the temples of the race who built their temples as Lilies are built, whose song is deathless, and the fragments of its art Despair to the artist of our time. And so we see how the fragrant bushes our gardens may entwine for us, apart from their gift of fragrance, living associations and beautiful thoughts for ever famous in human story.

It is not only these trees and climbers, loved by all for their odour, we have to think of, but many delicate ones,

<sup>1</sup> 'What you call advantageous, Solon, is for these men to be crowned in view of all the world, who just before were objects of pity from their wounds: and yet it seems they think themselves happy if in return for all their labours they can get a bunch of Laurel.'—*From the Greek of Lucian.*

little thought of, perhaps, from the blossoms that give it being without showy colour, as the fragrant American wild Vine. And among these modest flowers there are none more delicate than the blossoms of the White Willow of Britain and northern Europe, all the more grateful in air coming to us.

‘O’er the northern moorland, o’er the northern foam.’

What is the lesson these sweet flowers have for us? They tell us—if there were no other flowers to tell us—that a garden should be a living thing; its life not only fair in form and lovely in colour, but in its breath and essence coming from the Divine. They tell us that the very common attempt to conform these fair lives into tile or other patterns, to clip or set them out as so much mere colour of the paper-stainer or carpet-maker, is to degrade them, and make our gardens ugly and ridiculous, from the point of view of nature or true art. And many of these treasures for the open garden have been shut out of our thoughts owing to exclusion of almost everything that did not make showy colour and lend itself to carpet or other crude modes of setting flowers to compete with tiles and like modes of ‘decoration.’

Of the many considerations that should occur in the making of a beautiful garden to live in, this of fragrant plants and flowers is one of the first. And happily among every class of flowers which adorn our open-air gardens, there are odorous things to be found. Apart from the groups of plants in which all, or nearly all, are sweet, as in Roses and Violets, the annual and biennial flowers of our gardens, are rich in fragrance, Stocks, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Sweet Sultan and Wallflowers, Double Rockets,



Sweet Scabious, and many others, the odours of which are not always so popular. These, among the most easily raised of plants, are enjoyed by the simplest cottage gardeners.

The garden borders bear for us odours as precious as any breath of tropic Orchid: from the Lily of the Valley to the Carnation—this last being perhaps the most grateful odour of all the flowering host in our garden land. Among these borders one meets with things sweeter than words may tell of—Woodruff, Balm, Pinks, Violets, garden Primroses, Polyanthus, day and other Lilies, early Iris, Narcissus, evening Primroses, Mezereon Bush, Wallflower and Pansies, delicate in their sweetness.

No one may be richer in delicate fragrance than the wise man who plants hardy shrubs and flowering trees—Magnolia, Thorn, Daphne, Lilac—names each telling of whole families of delightful things. Among shrubs, those without any very strong odour, like the hardy Heaths, are all the more pleasant to many whose memories are often touched by remembered fragrance of some plant they do not always know. From the same regions where we found the Laurel and the Myrtle we have the Laurustinus, beautiful in all our sea-coast and milder districts, and many other lovely things happy in our climate: one, the Winter Sweet, even pouring out delicious fragrance in mid-winter: Sweet Gale, that grows in any boggy place, Azalea, Allspice, and the delightful little Mayflower that creeps about in the woodland shades in North America. So, though we cannot boast of Lemon or Orange groves, our climate is kind to many lovely and fragrant shrubs.

Even our ugly walls may be sweet gardens with Magnolia, Honeysuckle, Clematis, Sweet Verbena, and the delightful old Jasmine, still clothing many a house in London. Most

precious of all, however, are the noble climbing Tea Roses raised in our own time, mostly in France within the past forty years or so. Among the abortions of this century these are a real gain—the loveliest flowers ever raised by man. Noble in form and colour, and scented as delicately as a June morn in alpine pastures, with these most precious of garden roses we could cover all the ugly walls in England and Ireland, and Heaven knows there are many in want of a veil.

The old Kent and Sussex way of having an orchard near the house was a good one. Planted for use, it was as precious for its beauty, and not only when the spring winds carry the breath of its myriad blossoms of Cherry, Plum, Apple, or Pear. We have the fruit odours too, and the faint scent of Strawberries, and later their leaves, and the Currant leaves. It would be, in many places, charming to plant a pretty orchard and have the fruit-garden near or alongside—keeping the less pleasant evidence of vegetables in the background. These beautiful orchards, too, are where the early Daffodils and Snowdrops appear. Then, with Violets and Primroses on the banks they may be delightfully sheltered from the north and east by a grove of our native evergreens—Holly and Yew—these, in their turn, wreathed here and there with the fragrant autumn Clematis, Honeysuckles, and Climbing Wild Roses. Of all the things for garden pictures there are none so good as the lovely groups of hardy trees forming our hardy fruits, including the Medlar and Quince, while near might be the Japanese and other handsome Crabs, which have so much beauty of bloom and also brilliant fruit in autumn.

## FLORA ODORATA



AMONG the many enjoyments this fascinating world affords, none are more innocent or enticing than close association with the beautiful gems that so happily grace our gardens, where a balmy atmosphere laden with sweet perfumes and aromatic fragrance, rich and embowering foliage, with rural seclusion, are ever perfect ideas of earthly felicity—

‘ In the calm retreat,  
Far from the busy haunts of life,  
Where Flora trains her lovely offspring up  
To captivate and charm.’

In all countries, civilised and savage, in the religious festivals of all creeds, and on all occasions whether of grief or rejoicing, the scented attractions of flowers and plants possess an important significance, and Nature seems to have been most bountiful in her munificence in scattering these odoriferous treasures throughout our world, to give cheerfulness to the earth and happiness to its inhabitants. Every rank of people seem equally to appreciate them as a gratification to the organs of sight and smell.

The refreshing odours prevalent in a garden, where the richest perfumes shed their aromatic perfections lavishly around, are the spoils from Nature's laboratory, that dispense delicious medicines to sweeten our existence.

There are many common flowers to be found growing in our meadows which diffuse a gentle fragrance most gratifying to the senses : and, much as we are concerned with the odour of those flowers and shrubs which are to be met with in our gardens and greenhouses, the wild forms are a source of the keenest pleasure to all. It is a lamentable fact, as the poet Gray says that :

‘ Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.’

And why should they be scattered where there are none to enjoy them ? After all, some of these simple flowers are the most pleasing ; they are closely associated with memories of the past, and furnish a distinctness of reality peculiar to the rich, cool, green, unrivalled meads of Britain. Beyond this, too, many have come gradually to appreciate the simple flowers most, and it is a relief, even in the homes of the wealthy, to return to some of the sweet simplicities of Nature, and nothing affords this refreshing change so agreeably as a few well-chosen common flowers. We cannot, indeed, dispense with the glorious Rose, the fragrant *Stephanotis* and exquisite *Gardenia*, the strangely-formed and gorgeously-tinted *Orchids*, or all the more elaborate floral compositions ; but they can be supplemented by scores, nay hundreds, of others possessing, perhaps, a quieter and less obtrusive beauty, but not less pleasing on that account. There has, in fact, been somewhat of a revolution of late years in this as in other matters relating to taste, such as frequently follows a great elaboration of art, and it is pleasant to observe this return to simpler methods.

As national emblems, as gifts in the language of friendship and love, they gleam in original hues and odours ; they are even frequently hallowed by associations far sweeter than



their perfume. Perhaps this is because they are the only things which affect our senses precisely as they did in our childhood. The sweetness of the Violet is always the same ; and when you pluck a Rose and drink, as it were, its fragrance, the refreshment is the same to the aged as to the young,

‘ The red Rose is the red Rose still, and from the Lily’s cup  
An odour fragrant as at first, like frankincense, goes up.’

—MARY HOWITT.

Lord Bacon, in his excellent essay ‘On Gardens,’ advised that one portion be devoted to a kind of ‘Natural Wildness,’ in which there should be ‘thickets made only of Sweetbrier and Honeysuckle, carpeted with Primroses, Violets, and Wild Thyme, with some Pinks to make all sweet and sightly, and with time found to enjoy their attractions to the full. It is in such a way that a garden of fragrant flowers might be formed, and we have many more at our service now than were obtainable in Lord Bacon’s time, for who is there among us to-day, when they have the good fortune to escape on a summer holiday from the crowded city, and find themselves in the heart of a delicious garden, has not a secret conscience within them that the scene affords a glimpse of a true paradise below, for there is found the most congenial relaxation, the most restorative exercise, ever at hand. The lover of bright hues, delicate and spicy aromas, there walks in a fairyland of his own creation. The merchant, the politician, the artisan all dream of the happiness of some future day when they can find their palace or cottage of delight in a garden, amidst bowering trees and fragrant flowers, where the breeze blows softly, charged with fragrance, and the dews fall to refresh and awaken sleeping odours.

Poets from the earliest times have cherished a deep regard, in their allusions to scented flowers, and to the beauties with

which Nature has adorned them, and these sweet attributes are incomparably the most precious with which it is our fortune to be favoured.

‘Soft roll your incense, herbs and flowers,  
In mingled clouds to Him whose sun exalts,  
Whose breath perfumes you and whose pencil paints.’

—THOMSON.

The great botanist Linnæus grouped the odours of flowers and plants into seven classes, three of which only were pleasant; to these he signified the titles of the aromatic, the fragrant, and the ambrosial. All plants, whether in their foliage or blossom, exhale an odour more or less perceptible, more or less agreeable; some flowers possess such a powerful aroma as to influence the state of the atmosphere over large areas. The hundreds of scented acres in the South of France permeate with their sweet odours the balmy breezes wafted from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea for many miles; the same effects are perceptible off the Spanish Coast, where large quantities of Rosemary are grown, and so it is with many daintily scented trees that flourish in the West Indian Islands; who, too, in our own country has not felt the influence of the fragrance lavishly dispensed by a field of Beans in bloom, a Heather-clad hill, or a Furzy down, where all the little hillocks are purple with the flowers of the wild Thyme, which exhales its rich aromatic odour when pressed with the foot, an avenue of Limes on a showery summer evening, or a country lane in May, when the Hawthorn is covered with snowy blossoms?

Again, our senses are daily gratified by the sweet perfumes exhaled by the leaves and flowers that surround us, and art exhausts its skill to preserve them by means which enable us always to have them present for use. The state of the

atmosphere is an important factor bearing upon the intensity of floral odours. In the hot dry weather of summer many flowers lose a large share of their usual fragrance, and in walking through a wilderness of sweet-smelling plants we find little trace of their odour, but if a heavy shower follow, the air soon becomes impregnated with a bouquet of delicate balsamic essences, clearly demonstrating what an important bearing the addition of moisture to the air has upon the odoriferous organs of plants.

Some flowers emit their strongest perfume at early dawn, and are quite scentless during the day, others breathe their sweetness during the evening, or on the dews of the night. These were daintily designated by Linnæus the *Flore tristes*, or melancholy flowers, because they are generally of a dull and dismal colour, and seemingly require the brightness of daylight to impart to their petals the brilliancy of which they are void ; these are the flowers

‘ That keep  
Their odours to themselves all day,  
But when the sunlight dies away,  
Let the delicious fragrance out  
To every breeze that roams about.’—FRIEND.

Or as a tasteful American poetess puts it :—

‘ All night incense’s sweetest fragrance  
Rises from those perfumed bowers,  
Through the moonlight’s silver radiance  
From the yellow Jasmine flowers.’—MUIRHEAD.

Every plant has its special insect visitants, which are necessary to its economy, and without whose aid its seeds would either remain unfruitful, or would be fructified in an inferior manner. Hence the plants suited to these night-fliers are endowed with the singular property of giving out

their guiding scent by night, and with the remarkable faculty of reserving the same by day, when it is not needed.

Other flowers lose their fragrance as soon as gathered, a fact of which one is quickly satisfied in collecting a nose-gay of bloom from the meadows and hedgerows, which only breathe their faint summer sweetness when fresh ; others again preserve it even when they are withered. Both the Rose and the Violet emit their lovely odours when faded, but it is inferior in strength and sweetness to the newly gathered flower ; leaves invariably retain their smell under most conditions, yet they seem to throw off their strongest favours when full of life, in the soft dewy air.

The most common instance of the sweet smell of dried plants is afforded by the hay-field. When the mower has cut the grass, and the summer sun has dried out its juices, then we perceive that odour which renders the situation peculiarly delightful. This fragrance is produced from a number of varieties of grasses and clovers which assist in composing the hay, and to render it acceptable as savoury food for animals.

‘ The fields put forth a thousand modest flowers,  
Composed of glossy leaves and fragrant bloom,  
Filling the air ’midst dainty summer showers  
With a rich spicy odour and perfume.’—Rose.

Or as an unknown writer so happily expresses his feelings:—

‘ Blooming in sunshine and glowing in showers,  
Dancing in breezes—we gay young flowers,  
We close our petals, nor winking peep  
’Till the morning breaks our perfumed sleep.’

Lord Bacon has said ‘the breath of flowers is far sweeter upon the air, where it comes and goes like the warbling of music, than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight than to know something of the flowers that do best



perfume the air.' The monthly Rose, which blooms above and around the cottage door, adds a simple charm to the place. It can easily be imagined how great an influence for good its sweetness must have upon those who daily inhale its odours.

There are many classical fables, legends, and anecdotes to illustrate the attraction of odoriferous plants, and as they add something to the peculiar interest with which these tasty products of Nature have been cherished from time immemorial, we shall endeavour to refer to many of these charming flower passages, as they are certain to materially assist in enlightening the mind in association with that elegant image of appreciated beauty, a sweet-scented flower.

It is asserted by the best of authorities that the seat of the earthly Paradise, known to us as the 'Garden of Eden,' was situate in a district of the country called Mesopotamia by the ancients, watered by two mighty rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and of its beauty the great describer of our 'Lost Paradise' did not disdain to speak of Eve's nuptial bower in the following praise :—

' It was a place  
Chosen by the sovereign Planter, when he framed  
All things to man's delightful use. . . .  
Laurel and Myrtle . . . of fragrant leaf, on either side  
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,  
Fenced up the verdant wall ; each beauteous flower,  
It is all hues, Roses, and Jessamine  
Reared high their flourished heads between, and wrought  
Mosaic ; underfoot the Violet,  
Crocus, and Hyacinth.'

and then he adds—

' Out of the fertile ground God caused to grow  
All trees of noblest kind for sight, smell, taste.'—MILTON.

After the fall of man we have little record of the uses

of scented flowers for several centuries ; pioneers of exploration and other ardent investigators have, however, rescued many valuable treasures from the depths of the burning sands that rolled over those ancient wonders of the universe, and their findings have given some curious and valuable information, for do we not frequently see in the scenes depicted upon these tablets in many instances the representation of a worshipper lifting towards him a fragrant flower.

The fondness of Eastern nations for scented flowers, odours, and perfumes, has from the remotest antiquity been carried to extravagant excess, and in the midst of their wars and difficulties their chief pleasure has always been to associate themselves with the hues and fragrance of the lovely blossoms that so happily grace the surface of the earth in this part of the world.

‘ Know ye the land of the Cedar and Vine,  
Whose scented flowers blossom and beams enshrine ;  
Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,  
Wax faint o’er the gardens of beautiful bloom

’Tis the clime of the East ! ’tis the land of the Sun.’—BYRON.

The oldest gardens of the East appear to have been chiefly used as resorts of repose, indolent recreation, or luxurious indulgence. Scented flowers, and the shade of perfumed trees were considered one of the indispensable enjoyments of the higher classes of society ; even the greatest rulers and warriors did not hesitate to crown themselves with tasty floral adornments during their principal repasts, where thousands of guests would be invited, and all anointed with the sweet essences of Saffron, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Fennugreek and Lilies.

At the time the early dwellers of the fertile districts bordering the eastern side of the Mediterranean were at the

height of their glory, the art of gardening was carried to great perfection, and a typical garden of these times must have, first of all, been directed to the furnishing of important necessities of life; the growing of cooling fruits, fragrant flowers, and aromatic herbs; and ultimately, to an assortment of such plants of utility would be added the objects of luxury and ornament. Amongst the flowers would be found the Rose, Myrtle, Narcissus, Jonquil, Cyclamen, and Iris. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon laid out originally by Nebuchadnezzar to please his wife Amytes, daughter of the King of the Medes, have been represented as uniquely romantic in point of situation, rich in scented plants, and one of the wonders of their day on account of the difficulties surmounted in their construction, great extent, and diversity of uses and products. According to Dr. Falconer—

‘These magnificent gardens covered a space of four acres; they were made to rise in terraces one above the other in the form of steps, each supported by stone pillars of a height of more than 300 feet, gradually diminishing upwards until the area of the superior surface was reduced to an infinitesimal compass. Each terrace was carefully planted with attractive flowers and fragrant trees, so that at a distance the garden appeared as a great pyramid covered with luxuriant growth from which the most elegant perfumes were wafted about. Water was supplied from the Euphrates for the fountains and reservoirs, for cooling the air and feeding the plants and trees. The poets even have not forgotten to celebrate its wonders:—

“ Within its walls was raised a lofty mound  
Where flowers and aromatic shrubs adorned  
The pensile garden. . . .  
Where sloping vales, and odorous plants entwine  
Their undulating branches.”

To the scene of all this splendour of Eastern luxury, inter-

persed with the simple pleasures of verdant and beautiful Nature, the chiefs and rulers would resort, "to breathe the balmy air, shaded from a blazing sun, to inhale the odours of flowers, to listen to the warbling of birds, or to observe the minute beauties of foliage," when worn out with the fatigues of their high position. The favourite resort of the Queen was the bowers where bloomed the Rose and Lily, vying with each other in beauty and fragrance.

" And the Jessamine faint, and pure Tuberose,  
The sweetest flower for scent that blows ;  
And all rare blossoms from every clime  
Made this garden the essence of love sublime ! "

The Koran describes Paradise as teeming with beautiful nymphs created out of pure Musk, and so fond were Mahomet's followers of this dainty odour that the mortar for building their temples is said to have been partly mixed with its essence, and for many years the walls continued to give off a most powerful scent, especially when the sun shone out its brightest upon them.

Asia Minor with Palestine were, at one time, regions bedecked with glorious associations, and teeming with plants bearing scented attractions ; but throughout the mysterious ages which succeeded, and under the authority of misguided rulers, these once beautiful territories have lapsed into a deplorable state of neglect, as far as the culture of flowers and plants is concerned.

It may be interesting to observe what some early writers have to say on the subject in these parts :—

'The gardens that surround the city of Damascus,' observes Buckingham, 'glow with dazzling beauty, being well watered with copious streams from Mount Lebanon—thickly planted with Roses, Oranges, Lemons, all cultivated and irrigated



with great care. The charming grounds form a delightful retreat in the cool of the evening—for recreation, and listening to the warblings of the nightingale, and to breathe an air impregnated with the odour of flowers.'

Bramsen tells us that—

'Antioch possesses an extensively wooded garden, abundant with beautiful trees, and the environs of Jaffa are adorned with many fine gardens which produce quantities of sweet-smelling flowers, fruits and vegetables.'

In our own time Arabia appears for the most part a dry, barren, and thirsty desert, intersected here and there by an oasis or upland district, upon which a settlement is found, where some rude course of cultivation is followed. In early days many kinds of scented and aromatic plants were largely grown for use at all great festivals, and, according to Herodotus, Arabia alone had to furnish a yearly tribute of one thousand talents of frankincense to the temples in Babylon.

The luxurious and refined habits of the Assyrians naturally involved the use of perfumed plants and flowers, and to such an excess was this passion carried, that their last king, when driven to extremity by the rapid advance of his conqueror, chose a death worthy of an Eastern voluptuary by causing a pile of fragrant herbs to be lighted, and placing himself with his wives and treasures upon it all were sweetly suffocated with aromatic smoke.

From the very earliest records of Egyptian history, perfumes have played a conspicuous part in all the great festivals, entertainments, and funeral rites; it was, however, in their grand religious processions that they made the most luxurious display of fragrant incenses, sweet-scented herbs, and flowers.

To the children of Noah the uses of odorous vapours must thus have been quite familiar, and we need not wonder that we

find modern Egypt has preserved many of the customs of its former inhabitants, and to this day the washing of the body of the dead with rose water, and rubbing it with fragrant oil is observed by the upper classes ; even among the Arabs we find the same mode of life that was adopted by the patriarchs of old, in the distribution and uses of sweet flowers and aromatic fumigations.

The Greeks ascribed a divine origin to perfumes, and in the sacrifices offered to their deities the victim was literally covered with garlands of scented flowers, herbs and sweet-smelling vapours. The Myrtle especially seems to have been largely employed with their wines and love-potions, under the belief that the leaves of this dainty plant prevented all intoxicating powers when dipped in the liquor, the branches were also laid upon graves to keep away evil spirits, the Bay leaf was chewed by their priests in the belief that they communicated the spirit of prophecy ; it was also placed under their pillows to induce perfect rest, besides being held in much esteem by the physicians as a panacea for all complaints. When the people crowded into Rome, during the time of the Italian plague, they were all recommended to go to Laurentium (now San Lorenzo) because the sweet Bay there grew in great abundance, and the inhalation of air impregnated with its odours was a sure preventive against infection. The strong-scented Feverfew bore the tradition of fine dispelling powers, and there seems some amount of reason that these old ideas are based on scientific truth, as it is now ascertained that the quantity of ozone is materially increased by an exposure to the rays of the sun of various plants, among which we name Lavender, Musk, Cherry, Laurel, Clove, Fennel, Narcissus, Heliotrope, Hyacinth, Mignonette, Sunflower, and Eucalyptus.

In their sacrificial offerings the victim was tastefully decked with garlands of fragrant flowers and burned with frankincense—calling forth those beautiful lines of the poet Hesiod :—

‘ Let the rich fumes of od’rous incense fly  
A grateful savour to the powers on high.’

From Juno’s bath sprung an odorous mist which shed a refreshing fragrance around, thus graphically described :—

‘ Here first she bathes and round her body pours  
Soft oils of fragrance and ambrosial showers  
Perfumed with flowers whose exhalation greet  
The sense of gods with more than mortal sweet.’

Scented flowers seem to have been to this tasteful people a sort of poetic language whereby they expressed the intensity of feeling to which they found common speech inadequate ; thus we find that their grief and their joy, their religion, their gratitude, admiration, and love, were alike expressed in flowers and savours. Theophrastus inscribed a work on their delicious attractions, in which he says, ‘perfumes are made from Roses, white Lilies, and Violets, some from stalks and some from roots.’ Xenophanes thus pleasingly describes a Grecian entertainment :—

‘ A willing youth presents to each in turn  
A sweet and costly perfume. Another pours out wine  
Of most delicious flavour, breathing round  
Fragrance of flowers, so grateful to the sense  
That none refuse.’

Whilst every schoolboy who has been brought to task over his Homer knows how he describes Aurora with rose-tipped fingers filling the air with their perfume.

The author of the travels of Anacharsis describes his visit to a friend thus :—‘ Having crossed the courtyard, we came to the flower-garden, where we saw in succession Narcissus,

Hyacinths, Iris, Violets, and Roses of many kinds, and all sorts of odoriferous plants.'

The Romans of all ranks made use of scented flowers as ornaments and emblems, and the wild plants of the field were great favourites in their adornment; beyond these easily obtainable plants, however, they made no special cultivations of the floral world, so rich and fragrant in their favoured clime, yet they would spend fabulous sums in procuring flowers from distant parts.

Some of the Roman emperors would go to the extravagance of scattering their palaces with dainty blooms; indeed, it is said of the beautiful Queen Cleopatra, that when making a visit to Sicilia to meet Mark Anthony, she gave him a succession of floral festivals which displayed a royal magnificence. Her Majesty even carried her sumptuousness so far as to pay a talent for a quantity of sweet-smelling Roses with which she caused the floor of the palace to be covered to a depth of eighteen inches. But the greatest profusion of scented flowers mentioned in ancient history is that which Suetonius attributes to Nero. This author says that at one fête the expenses incurred for odoriferous flowers alone reached a figure which, according to present value, would mean a sum of £20,000, and on another occasion when an entertainment was given on the water the whole surface of Lake Lucina was covered with Roses. It is reported of Seneca that he could not sleep if one of the floral petals, with which his bed was spread, happened to be curled.

Agrippa bequeathed his garden and bath, both of which were fully stocked with Nature's sweet aromas, to the Roman people for their perpetual enjoyment.

Ovid was, as might be expected, a lover of beautiful bloom, and in his description of the goddess Flora he says that,



‘while she was speaking she breathed forth sweet Roses from her mouth’; and in one of his dainty poems his fondness of flowers is well portrayed in the following lines:—

‘And rich was he whose votive wreath possessed  
The lovely Violet and sweet wild flower dressed.’

Persia has from the remotest ages enjoyed a great reputation for its lovely flowers, and we have it on record by a very early writer that—

‘Where the Persian King resides, or whatever place he visits in his dominions, he takes care that the gardens shall be filled with everything, both beautiful and useful, that the soil can produce.’

Sadi, whose poems are probably the most impressive ever penned in the Persian language, has left us the following dainty description of his garden:—

‘The ground was enamelled with odorous flowers; the dewdrops hung on the Rose like tears on the cheek of a maiden; the parterre was covered with Hyacinths from whose delicate bells pour forth the most endearing essences.’

Persian gardens are mostly peculiar in structure, being arranged so that the owner could view them from some acclivity in absolute seclusion, and breathe the balmy air imparted from masses of delicately scented bloom.

The flowers of Persia are both abundant and beautiful, and have in all ages been used largely by the monarchs and individuals of high rank at all the leading festivals. Their tastes in this direction are borrowed from the Medes. The palaces of their kings were arranged so that the one was fitted for summer residence, the other for the winter, the latter place being celebrated for its beautiful flowers, of which the Lily was chief. Such was their fancy for perfume that they

wore on their heads crowns made of Myrrh and sweet-smelling plants.

From Xenophon's description of their gardens we learn that the walks were edged with Roses, Violets, and other fragrant plants, and the ladies loved to be in an atmosphere redolent with fragrant odours. The soft air luxuriously charged with the odours of endless quantities of other choice flowers, and the long bowers of sweet Lime-trees gave to the whole surroundings the contentment of Paradise; but something was wanting, and that was the sympathetic love of the fair Eve, which most men yearn for, but few find; the most fortunate in time, the most unfortunate too late. The Poppy, Jasmine, Tulip, Anemone, Lily of the Valley, Ranunculus, Jonquil, Narcissus, Violet and Cineraria, give an air of elegance wherever their presence is found.

A celebrated Persian poet has left us the following beautiful lines in this connection:—

‘ Like the bloom of the Rose, when fresh plucked and  
full blown  
Sweetly soft is thy nature and air.  
Like the beautiful Cypress in Paradise grown,  
On my memory thy locks have a grateful perfume,  
Far more grateful than Jasmine's sweet scents.’

A visitor in recent years says:—‘ On my first entering the bower of the fairy land I was struck with the appearance of two Rose trees, full fourteen feet high, laden with thousands of flowers in each degree of expansion, and of a bloom and delicacy of scent that imbued the whole atmosphere with exquisite perfumes.’

In the days when Asia was less disturbed, time seems to have been found to follow the culture of scented plants in the smaller states, for the Emperor Baber, an Indian ruler who conquered Afghanistan, speaks of ‘The Garden of Fidelity

at Cabul, which overlooks the river, so charmingly laid out, and at the season when the orange becomes yellow, the bloom is perfectly delightful. Another garden near is similarly described, "that contains many trees giving delightful shade, and emitting powerful scents," ' and in our own time we find the Ameer disposed to encourage the growth of all that is choice and attractive throughout his domains according to Western methods.

Oriental styles of floriculture have from very early days formed a striking feature in the lives of the princes and nobles of India. And to this day scented flowers are largely used at all the great festivals, whether of grief or rejoicing, and the temples are adorned with freshly gathered blossoms. From authentic accounts we find that, in general character, the fashion appears to have been borrowed from Persia and Arabia ; but the history of this great nation has not yet been sufficiently developed from original sources to enable us to write accurately of the state of its gardening at so remote a period. The fabulous stories that have been handed down by ancient writers are mainly fiction of the most extravagant order. When they tell us 'that streams of rose-water, milk and honey were seen to flow in every direction,' we are inclined to accept the statement with reservation.

According to Hindu mythology there are five heavens at the summits of the Himalayas, each presided over by one or other of the gods. In all these Elysiums perfumed flowers are amongst the chief of delights.

' That blue flower which, Brahmins say,  
Blooms nowhere but in Paradise,'

must be the blue Champac flower, a great rarity, as the only sort we know (*Michelia Champaca*) has yellow, intensely

fragrant blossoms, with which Hindu girls are wont to decorate their raven hair.

Who has not read the mythological tale of the inception of that delicate perfume styled 'Attar of Roses' which is thus related in *Arabian Researches* :—Novrjehun Begum, the favourite wife of Jehan-Geer, was on one occasion walking in her garden, through which ran a canal, kept constantly flowing with rose-water, when she remarked some oily particles floating on the surface, these were collected, and their aroma found to be so delicious that means were devised to produce the precious essence in a regular way.

The Bera festival is an occasion when scented flowers are used in the greatest profusion, and we extract the following lines from a beautiful poem illustrating these entertainments :—

' The air was filled with the sweet breath of flowers  
And music awoke the silent hours ;  
Each brought her perfumed lamp, and swift  
A thousand lights along the current drift.'—MRS. CARSHORE.

Another high authority on all Oriental customs clearly alludes in the following beautiful apologue to the launching of their fragrant lamps by Hindu maidens,

' The Hindu maiden as she throws  
Sweet Champac, Lotus, Jasmine, Rose,  
Prays for a moment's peace or wealth,  
Prays for a child's success or health,  
For a fond husband breathes a prayer,  
For happiness their loves to share.'—HORACE WILSON.

In tropical climates the perfumes emitted by many plants are far stronger than in our own land, and when Europeans first visit India they are usually quite overpowered by these influences, especially of the large Jasmines and the Henna. The fragrance at early dawn of Eastern flowers is described



as delicious, the ‘dews being quite impregnated with their odours, and rendering a morning walk at certain seasons most delightful.’

Here let us quote from an Indian missionary, his dearest feelings and thoughts whilst rambling in the hills of India, in the early hours of morn :—

‘Fair scenes ! where breeze and sun diffuse  
The sweetest odours, fairest hues,  
Where dainty fragrance floateth wide  
O’er velvet lawn and glassy tide ;  
’Neath burning heavens—a hush profound,  
Breathing on the shaded ground—  
Through this warm air, on this warm sod  
Stern deadly winter never trod.’—RICHARDSON.

‘The Palace of Delhi,’ says Bishop Heber, ‘is now in a ruinous state ; the gardens must have been rich and beautiful, they are full of old trees, dainty Roses, and sweet-smelling Jonquils.’

Another writer, referring to the Royal Gardens near Lahore, says :—

‘Beautiful trees are plentiful, both fruiting and ornamental ; there are also borders of flowers, among which the scented Narcissus abounds. The marble fountains were always filled with delicious rose-water.’

Fryer, writing in 1698, states at that date there was no great variety of flowers in India :—

‘Jessamins, the tree Mallow (*Hibiscus rosa mutabilis*), some few Lysimachias, Malvas, and some Wallflowers or Stock-Gillyflowers being the height of which they aim at.’ He mentions also the ‘Silk Cotton Tree, and a tree called Arbor-tristis (*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*). These are “all the choice.” He adds : ‘Roses would grow here if they would but cultivate them.’

Now, Western India is, both in Parsee and Hindu, as in English gardens, 'a wilderness of scented Roses.'

The renowned gardens of Patna were charming and extensive, and the ancient cemeteries of this city appear to have all been tastefully decorated with odorous flowers.

'Fond maids, the chosen of their hearts to please,  
Entwine their ears with sweet Sirisha flowers,  
Whose fragrant lips attract the kiss of bees,  
That softly murmur through the summer hours.'

It would take up far too much space to name all the other plants with scented attractions that have, since the time of Fryer, gradually become thoroughly naturalised in India, and are now cultivated as important commercial commodities. In this connection, the *Tropical Agriculturist* recommends, in addition to Roses, Jasmine, and Orange blossoms, that 'Lavender and Violets, with other strongly-scented flowers, will grow luxuriantly in all the hill-tracts of India, but though showing greater vigour under the brilliant tropical sunlight of the more southern mountain ranges as far as growth goes, will be found more deficient in strength than their congeners grown in the semi-tropical and more temperate northern latitudes. Both plants we have adduced as pioneer perfume-producers are sub-tropical in origin, though, from their hardiness, they have been acclimatised in countries which, one would have thought, gave not the slightest hope of their thriving. Suitable tracts for the propagation of all plants are best indicated by observation of the indigenous flora, and wherever such is found at all approaching that of Europe, reasonable hopes of success in the introduction of the two plants named may be anticipated. Now, as the flora indicated extends all through the outer Himalayas, it will be seen over what a vast field scent-producing plants may be propagated, for

though mentioning Lavender and Violets as examples, there are others, the introduction of which will readily suggest themselves to any one acquainted with Southern European botany.'

In the island of Ceylon, where the flowering trees and shrubs are so beautiful, and where the blossoms among the verdure are so plentiful that the trees are said to stand upon a carpet of flowers, the scent at early morning and in the dews of evening, is far more powerful than can be conceived by those accustomed only to the flowers of cooler latitudes. The passengers of vessels approaching Ceylon can perceive these gales

' That sigh along  
Beds of Oriental flowers '

long before they reach its shores.

With the Buddhist community scented flowers take a leading part in ceremonials, so much so that the whole atmosphere is rendered oppressive with the perfume of Jessamine, and the shrine of the deity is also thickly strewn with choice exotics that emit the most delicate aromas.

If our English flowers lack the overpowering influences of their Oriental kind, they at all events excel them in other respects, delighting the eye with their more delicate beauty, and charming the sense of smell with their perfumes, which are rarely disagreeable by reason of their aromatic nature.

The fragrance yielded by certain plants when bruised has afforded many beautiful images of the poets. Moore alludes to this circumstance when speaking of the only real consolation in sorrow :—

' But thou canst heal the broken heart,  
Which like the plants that throw  
Their fragrance from the wounded part,  
Breathes sweetness out of woe.'

Both China and Japan harbour many beautifully fragrant

flowers placed in their land by bountiful Nature, that have in all generations been much sought after for decorative purposes. It is reported by their great teacher Confucius, that upon certain state ceremonies, when flowers were scattered about, their sweet fragrance would permeate the atmosphere.

The chief floral festival of the Chinese is upon their New Year's Day, when the rivers are covered with boats, decorated with scented flowers, and their homes and temples richly hung with festoons of deliciously perfumed blossoms.

Boughs in blossom of the Peach and Plum, flowers of the Magnolia, Lily, Jessamine, Narcissus, and Jonquil, are on sale in every direction. Even the Chinese ladies, who are rarely visible at any other season, are drawn out by the sweet aromas dispensed around.

One of the finest traits of the Chinese character is their fondness for beautiful flowers, and their greatest pleasure is to form their gardens with walks leading to some delightful spot, through groves of the Orange, Myrtle, Rose, Honeysuckle, and Jessamine, to dainty arbours on the banks of tiny rivulets, cooled by the fragrant breeze imparted by the mass of bloom.

Although the early dwellers of Britain appeared to value the numerous aromatic herbs indigenous to the soil, to cure their wounds, beautify the charms of the fair, or the burning of fragrant substances in their religious rites, they have left no records of their customs in the use of scented flowers, possibly because so few of these beautiful tributes of Nature were known in the country at the time.

During the period of the Crusades, and before carpets came into use, sweet rushes and dried flowers from the fields were strewn on the floor, which spread a pleasing fragrance through the atmosphere. The following lines from a book



of the period show that the introduction of flowers from distant parts had also taken place :

‘ I am much sweeter than incense or the Rose  
That so pleasantly on the earth’s turf grows ;  
More delicate am I than the Lily ! ’ -

During the sixteenth century, when intercourse between Europe and the East became general, many dainty products found their way into cultivation, and from this time forward our gardens have become full of these beautiful gifts of Nature from all parts of the world.

It was the custom in Shakespeare’s time to strew scented flowers in the pews of the churches, and in a play of the period we find the following lines illustrating the habit—

‘ My lady’s fair pew had been strewn full gay  
With Primroses, Cowslips, and Violets sweet,  
With Mints, with Marigolds, and Marjoram.’

Shakespeare himself had a spacious and beautiful garden full of dainty odours from Honeysuckle bowers, indeed it was in all probability whilst in some shady nook under its flower-laden walls that he wrote ‘The Merry Wives of Windsor’ in which Mrs. Quickly, enumerating to Falstaff all the presents made to Mrs. Ford says, ‘letter after letter, gift after gift, smelling so sweetly, all musk.’

Most of our poets seem to delight in the attractions of fragrant bloom. Cowper was never happier than when penning his lines in the secluded groves of his rural home. Milton must have been a passionate lover of flowers, or he never could have exhibited the exquisite taste and genial feelings which characterise all the floral allusions and descriptions with which so much of his poetry is embellished.

Pope, in his lovely garden at Twickenham, and Shenstone

in his appreciation of similar enjoyment, have taught us to understand how much taste and refinement may be connected with the cultivation of beautiful flowers. Sir William Temple, a floral enthusiast of a past generation, speaks thus of the pleasure of his garden—‘The sweetness of the air, the pleasantness of the smell, the verdure of plants, the exemption from cares and solitude, seem equally to favour and improve both contemplation and health.’

Wordsworth, though he passionately admired the shades and hues of flowers, knew nothing of their fragrance, as he is said to have possessed at no time of his life the sense of smell.

Here is a nosegay of flowers from the hand of Thomson—

‘The lavish Stock that scents the garden round ;  
Jonquils of potent fragrance ; or Narcissus fair,  
Or showers from every bush of damask Rose.’

Adams in his muse on the language of flowers says—

‘A mystic language, perfect in each part,  
Made up of bright-hued thoughts and perfumed speeches.’

Spenser has poured forth his verse in elegant terms when describing the garden of Adonis, for he says :—

‘There is continual spring and harvest there,  
For all the plants do scented blossoms bear ;  
Among the shady leaves, their sweet delight  
Throw forth such dainty odours day and night.’

Again he speaks of a bower in which

‘The arbor green with Roses spread,  
Which dainty odours round them throw,  
The Eglantine with fragrant head  
Did breathe out smells and pretty colour show.’

These momentary visions of harmony with the poets bring

to our minds the sweet surroundings of our youth, which Kirke White so tastefully describes—

‘ That hut is mine ; that cottage half embower’d  
With modest Jessamine, and that sweet spot,  
Where, ranged in neat array,  
Grew countless sweets, the Wallflower and the Pink,  
And the thick Thyme bush—even that is mine :  
And the old Rose that shades the court  
Has been my joy from very childhood up.’

Again—

‘ I remember, I remember,  
A garden long ago ;  
’Tis not laid out in modern style,  
In curious bed and row.  
And only sweet old-fashioned flowers  
Grow freely, gaily, there,  
And make a mass of glorious bloom,  
And perfume all the air.’

The late Miss North, whose writings breathe so freshly of the Nature she loved so dearly, has expressed herself in similar strain, and so also has Mrs. Meredith, who we believe now resides in Tasmania.

In many parts of Germany and Northern Europe it is the custom when a maiden is laid in her coffin to crown her with a Myrtle wreath, whilst this flower, the emblem of love and chastity (and already consecrated to Aphrodite, representative herself in the beginning of the purest conception of the world’s first principle) constitutes an essential part of the bridal array in our own country, and the sprigs are often planted and produce a shrubby tree always enshrouded with cherished memories.

The first idea of wearing Orange blossoms comes from the Saracens, amongst whom the Orange branch was considered an emblem of prosperity, thus the fashion extended through France, and it now takes a leading place in bridal adornment.

In America the wedding or bridal bell is now considered almost as indispensable as the ceremony; it is composed of pure white sweet-scented flowers in which the Tuberose and Carnation take a leading part.

A great many of the Californian flowers are very fragrant, the *Syringa* family being conspicuous in this respect, these flowers, emitting the pleasant odour peculiar to their kind, oppress the air for a long way round with a rich and delicious perfume.

Although Australia produces plenty of sweet-scented flowers and plants, and whole forests of trees with fragrant leaves, the natives of the Antipodes do not appear to have realised any great pleasure from them beyond their usefulness in embalming the dead. Now, however, where we find these important countries largely colonised by our own kith and kin, we see dainty products thriving in every direction, and the cultivation of perfumed plants for the production of scent is fast becoming a great industry both in Victoria and New South Wales.

In New Zealand, embalming the bodies of the chiefs with flowers and sweet-smelling herbs has been practised for generations, but now these islands are so closely associated with everything that is British that they know as much of fragrant plants as we do at home.

Sir Walter Scott tells us that

‘ The Myrtle bough bids lovers die,’

and, in the language of flowers, a sprig of Hawthorn has the same meaning as a spray of Myrtle, the sweet Heliotrope the depth of his passion; poor Ophelia gives Rosemary for remembrance; Bergamot and Jessamine imply the fragrance of friendship, the Primrose is the emblem of the spring of human life,



the white Rose of girlhood, the full blossom of the red Rose of consummate beauty, the Myrrh of gladness, the sweet Violet of modesty, the sweet Sultan of felicity, the Amaryllis of pride, the Verbena of sensibility, the Honeysuckle of the bond of love. The floral language, however, is not always a tribute of love or compliment, for it is sometimes severe and scornful, as witness the fact when a gentleman sent a lady a beautiful Rose as a declaration of his passion and a slip of paper attached, with the inscription—‘If not accepted I am off to the wars;’ in return the lady forwarded the fruit of a Mango (Man go!).

Lord Beaconsfield, in one of the charming novels of his earlier days, gives the following dainty description of Lady Corisande’s garden :—

‘Her ladyship’s garden is the gayest and sweetest of creations, no flowers were admitted that did not possess a delicate perfume.

‘The duke had given the garden to Lady Corisande, in order that she might practise her theory that flower-gardens should be sweet and luxuriant, and not hard and scentless with imitations of works of art. Here, in the season, flourished abundantly all those productions of Nature which are often banished from positions where they glorify our delightful senses; huge bushes of Honeysuckle, and bowers of Sweet Peas, and Sweet Brier, and Jessamine clustering over the walls, and Gillyflowers scenting with their sweet breath the ancient bricks from which they seem to spring; there were banks of Violets, the dainty perfume from which the southern breeze always stirred, and the fragrant Mignonette filled every vacant nook. The whole garden seemed a blaze of Roses and Carnations, though one recognised in a moment the presence of the Lily, the Heliotrope, and the Stock, and

thus we sauntered and rambled in the sweet and balmy air, amid a blaze of butterflies, and the ceaseless hum of bees.'  
—*Lothair*.

'Flowers distilled, though they with winter meet,  
Lose but their odour, their substance still lives sweet.'

—SHAKESPEARE.

The cultivation of plants and flowers in large areas forms a great industry, wherever the climate gives them a sufficient intensity of odour for a profitable extraction; and the art of manufacturing these pleasing tributes of Nature has now attained to a considerable degree of perfection.

In the neighbourhood of Grasse the very air is permeated by an overwhelming perfume, and large factories are busy night and day in extracting the delicious nectar.

There are several ways of doing this. The first and coarsest method, which is used for Lavender, Thyme, Peppermint and Geranium, is by boiling down the flowers. The second, which is used for the Rose, Heliotrope, Lilac, and ordinary Violet, is the old plan of distillation. And the third, which is reserved for Parma Violet, Jasmine, Tuberose, and such expensive essences, is the so-called cold method; the slowest, and therefore the dearest, but the most effective of all. For this last, the flowers, which are first carefully weighed, are heaped upon a table, round which are seated about twenty girls, each with a frame before her, like a good-sized window-pane. The glass of this frame is, so to speak, buttered on both sides with a mixture of veal fat and a little oil. On the glass the girls strew as many flowers as will lightly hide it, and covers them with another glass similarly treated. Then comes another layer of flowers and another glass till there are ten glasses in a heap. The next day the flowers, which are by that time quite faded, and have given out all their scent into

the grease above and below them, are removed, and fresh flowers are strewn in their place. This proceeding is repeated eight or ten times. The perfumed grease is then put into large, closely-covered vats, with an equal quantity of spirit. In the vats are wheels which are turned by machinery. The rapid revolutions of the wheels beats out of the grease most of the perfume it has soaked in; the grease sinks to the bottom, and is used to make soap, pomade, etc., and the spirit which contains the true essence of the flowers is bottled, and fetches the highest prices given for scent.

From Italy comes the essences extracted from the Citron family together with the Bergamot. To Turkey we look for some of the finest 'attar of Roses,' whilst Spain cultivates extensive tracts of Lavender, Rosemary, and other plants emitting a delightful fragrance.

The Ylang Ylang is produced by a tree found on the islands of the Indian Archipelago, its curious name signifying the flower of flowers. The attar of Ylang Ylang is more costly than even the attar of Roses. The odour is so powerful that it scents the air for miles around the trees.

The perfume known as Patchouli comes from an Indian herb of that name, from which the attar is obtained. So strong is the odour that, mixed proportionately with another attar the Patchouli will predominate. For a handkerchief perfume it is sweetened with Rose.

The similarity in odour to Vanilla of the sweet-scented Tonga Bean, which comes from French Guiana, is an allurement to the perfumer to substitute it for the more expensive Vanilla. It is used in a similar manner, in combination with other odours, and is the principal ingredient in the perfume called essences of new-mown hay.

In our own moist and moderate climate we cannot under-

take the growth of many dainty flowers for the purposes of scent-making ; we are, however, happily able to cultivate Lavender, Peppermint, and a few other products of which the consumption is very great, and in this connection, we cannot close this chapter without calling attention to the debt of gratitude the world at large owes to the enterprise and ingenuity of the great commercial firms who manipulate and distribute the essences of these sweet tributes of Nature ; it would seem there is scarcely a scented flower, whose fragrant attractions cannot be reproduced by scientific processes, and offered in a convenient form. Surely these dispensers of such delicious sweetness can only be classed as benefactors to mankind. Notable in this category may be mentioned Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, and Mons. Eugene Rimmel, the eminent perfumers of London, and it would be somewhat unfair to omit to refer to the large establishments that distribute such enormous quantities of the seeds of many fragrant plants ; we have seen immense breadths, when travelling on some of the leading railways, that are magnificent to behold when in full flower ; in particular we have been struck with some extensive flower farms on the Essex coast, where hundreds of acres of delightfully scented flowers may be seen during the Summer months waving their dainty heads and perfuming the air with sweet fragrance for miles round.

‘ Thousands of flowers there are beaming,  
The verdure smiling, and the hushed waves dreaming ;  
Each flower is still a brighter hue assuming,  
Each a fair league, the love-sick air perfuming.’

Another important point in connection with our subject into which it may be instructive to peep, is, that it is not yet fully appreciated in England, although well known from experience in the East, that perfumes, vegetable scents, and



sweet odoriferous plants, possesses energetic antiseptic qualities, and possibly some clew to these properties resulted in the origin of the burning of incense in the early days, to lessen the spreading of diseases of an infectious character. Yet there still exists in the minds of many persons a strong prejudice against all sweet scents, as we shall presently show.

With the wisdom of our ancestors to guide us we are the more convinced that we must not despise the use of the scent-bottle; and also the cultivation of simple aromatic plants in the manner of our forefathers, which has become unfashionable, may well occupy the attention of our horticulturists at times when there is so much sickness about, and upon this point we would refer readers to the old-time customs in the use of Rue (*see* Ruta).

Some years ago the *Journal of Chemistry* published an interesting article containing simple instructions upon obtaining scents from the garden, which we partly reproduce, as it bears such close affinity to our subject:—

‘The ordinary method of obtaining the perfume of flowers, and one that has been employed for ages, is by distillation, a process by which we may possess their sweetness in winter, when their beauty has passed away. The odour of flowers is due to a minute portion of a volatile oil, which is continually generated and given off by the plant. When the flowers are distilled with water, the essential oil rises with the steam, and is condensed with it in the receiver. But the fragrant principle may be obtained in another way, which, as it requires no apparatus, may furnish an agreeable recreation to some of our readers who have flower gardens and plenty of leisure. The sweetness that would otherwise be wasted on the summer air may thus be saved to delight the sense long after the blossoms that exhaled it have perished.

‘Gather the flowers with as little of the stalk as possible, and put them in a jar three-quarters full of Olive oil. After they have soaked in the oil for twenty-four hours, the whole must be put into a coarse black bag, and the oil squeezed out; then fresh flowers are to be added and the process repeated for twenty days or more, according to the strength of the perfume desired. When the odour of only one species is wanted, an immense number of the flowers are necessary to produce a scented oil, and special cultivation would be required to furnish them; but the amateur may use almost any sweet-scented flowers that come to hand, and get a mixed perfume, or *Mille fleurs* (thousand flowers) as the French call it. The smaller kinds are to be preferred for the purpose, such as Sweet Pea, Mignonette, Stocks, Clove, Pink, etc. The larger blossoms are not adapted for use by the novice, as the odour they impart does not compensate for the space they take up. The oil, when thoroughly perfumed, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of strong “deodorized” alcohol, and shaken every day for a fortnight; after which the spirit may be poured off quite clear and bright, and will be found highly charged with the odoriferous principle that was collected in the oil. Flowers that are going out of bloom are as good for this purpose as those in their prime, so that the garden need not be despoiled of its beauty for the experiment.’

To quote Shakespeare again,—

‘Of their sweet deaths are sweetest odours made.’

We presume that most persons would prefer to buy their perfumes, rather than to manufacture them in this way; but some may enjoy the work for its own sake, and consider that the fragrant product is worth all the time and trouble it has cost.

Many, indeed, are the combinations of perfumes, and some of the bouquets that have thus been made, indicate the extent to which the art of perfumery may be developed—to concentrate the fragrance of an entire garden into one little bottle. While the odour of each flower in the combination is preserved, not one sufficiently exceeds the other to make the perfume characteristic of either, but so impregnated has the one become with the other that each permeates the whole.

From the rinds of such fruit as the Orange, Lemon, Citron, and Bergamot, extracts used in perfumery are obtained by expression, which consists of grating the peel, and thus bursting the vesicles containing the attar. The percolator that is used in obtaining tinctures will serve the purpose. The Orange flowers also yield an oil that is sweetly fragrant, and the leaves are distilled for Eau de Cologne. The most beneficial use to which perfumery can be adapted, may be found in the toilet waters. Cologne water is frequently a mixture of the attar of Rose, Orange, Bergamot, and Citron in deodorized alcohol, whilst Musk is sometimes used.

There is yet another fragrant medley of sweet substances that claims a place in our pages, in the form of a most delightful appropriation of Orange blossom, Rose petals, scented leaves, herbs and spices; a conglomeration of odorous material popularly designated 'Pot-Pourri.'

Here is one dainty recipe for its manipulation:—Take the rind of two Lemons, cut thin, one pound bay salt, one ounce of powdered orris root, one ounce of gum benzoin, one ounce of cinnamon, one half ounce of cloves, one ounce nutmegs, one grain musk, twelve Bay leaves, a few Sage leaves, Rosemary and Lavender cut small, one ounce Lavender water, one ounce Eau de Cologne, one ounce Bergamot. Mix all together in a pan, and add sweet flowers in their natural

state as they come into blossom, stir up frequently—at least once a day. It must be put in a covered stone pot, with a wooden spoon to stir it with. At the end of two or three months this will be a sweet-scented mass ready to fill any number of pretty Japanese Rose jars. From time to time throw in fresh Rose petals.

The following mixture is said to retain its fragrance for fifty years:—Gather early in the day and when perfectly dry, a peck of Roses, pick off the petals and strew over them three-quarters of a pound of common salt. Let them remain two or three days, and if fresh flowers are added, some more salt must be sprinkled over them. Mix with the Roses half a pound of finely pounded bay salt, the same quantity of allspice, cloves, and brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of gum benzoin, and two ounces of powdered orris root. Add one gill of brandy and any sort of fragrant flowers, such as Orange and Lemon flowers, Lavender and Lemon-scented Verbena, and any other sweet-scented flowers. They should be perfectly dry when added. The mixture must be occasionally stirred and kept in close-covered jars, the covers to be raised only when the perfume is desired in the room. If after a time the mixture seems to dry, moisten with brandy only, as essences too soon lose their quality and injure the perfume.

Another plan is to prepare two pecks of dry Rose leaves and buds, one handful each of Orange flowers, Violets, and Jessamine, one ounce sliced orris root and cinnamon, one-quarter ounce of musk, one-quarter pound sliced Angelica root, one-quarter pound of red part of cloves, two handfuls of Lavender flowers, Heliotrope, and Mignonette, one half handful each of Rosemary flowers, Bay and Laurel leaves, three sweet Oranges stuck full of Cloves and dried in the



oven and then powdered in a mortar, one half handful of Marjoram, two handfuls of Balm of Gilead dried, one handful each of Bergamot, Balm, Pine-apple, and Peppermint leaves. Mix well together, and put in layers in a large china jar; sprinkle salt between the layers, add a small bottle of extract of new-mown hay and moisten with brandy. If the mixture becomes too dry, stir it, adding liquid or additional leaves when wanted for use. If the jar is tightly corked, this preparation will keep and be fragrant for many years.

Reception-rooms and dining-rooms on the occasion of great fêtes are often overloaded with flowers, and to the heat and crowd of the room is added an odour which is frequently overpowering, and in some cases actually unpleasant. Particular flowers are, by their form or smell, intolerable to some over-sensitive persons. It is feared a great deal of fancy may be attributed to such delicate taste, and in this connection it will be allowed as reasonable to conjecture that there is some truth in the story of the lady who fancied she could not bear the scent of the Rose, and fainted on embracing a friend who was adorned with a bunch, and yet these innocent attractions were only artificial.

It is peculiarly interesting to observe how the profoundest depths of thought and feeling are sometimes stirred by imagination. In our own experience we have met with people who absolutely abhorred the delicious aroma of the graceful Jessamine, the elegant Hyacinth, the gorgeous Lily, and the honey smell of the shapely Lime-tree. There is no doubt that strong-smelling flowers are not wisely placed in the bedrooms of sick persons, particularly at night, although some agreeable medical researches of recent date have resulted in the discovery that floral perfumes have a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into

ozone, and thus increasing its oxydising powers, whilst there can be but one opinion as to the desirableness of furnishing our conservatories with plenty of all kinds distinguished for their perfumes, and for which their delicate odours hold them in universal esteem.

Some interesting investigations have lately been made in relation to the effect of certain scented flowers upon the nervous system. The experts vary somewhat, as might be expected, but their conclusions as a whole appear to be based on a sound foundation.

According to the opinions of M. de Parville, a French scientist, which are based on facts communicated by throat specialists, the smell of Violets, Lilies of the Valley, Carnations, and the Mimosa have an injurious effect on the voice. People who throw these flowers at singers or actresses do, accordingly, an injudicious thing.

Another learned French specialist, M. Joal, has lately issued in Paris a treatise bearing the title, *Le Danger des Fleurs*. He writes most profoundly of the chemical decomposition of the atmosphere caused by the odours given off by flowers, and the consequent great increase of carbonic acid gas; of the partial asphyxia which results to human beings breathing this vitiated air; and of the poisoning of the system caused by inhaling the emanations of the essential oil contained in certain flowers.

Personal susceptibility has much to do with the injurious effects that may result from smelling certain flowers, and M. Joal cannot therefore say what particular flowers should be avoided by certain temperaments.

The professors of the Paris Conservatoire are divided in opinion. One is inclined to think that suggestion plays an important part; another admits the evil influence of flowers;

a third says some voices resist, and others, less solid, suffer from their influence.

Dr. Fauvel, the specialist for throat complaints, has, it appears, advised the directors of the Opera not to allow bouquets of any kind to be put in the dressing-room of the singers. A well-known teacher is so well aware of the effects of floral scents that, by his advice, she insists upon her pupils having nothing to do with flowers or perfumes while receiving singing lessons. He remembers Marie Sass singing once at Baron Rothschild's, and savouring with delight a splendid bouquet of Parma Violets. After this she could not produce a note. He has a theory as to the cause—a vibratory struggle between the sound-waves and odour-waves. Dr. Gougenheim, whilst admitting the fact, has no explanation to give. He is a professor at the Conservatoire as well as hospital physician, and has treated the subject in his lessons, but asserts that no scientific explanation has ever been given. The phenomenon is probably a nervous one.

It is suggested that a great percentage of the headaches, colds in the head, and the like ailments from which people, especially the fair sex, suffer on the morning after attending a ball, dinner-party, or other social function, is a direct result of the odours of the floral decorations. This will at least be useful in supplying a new excuse to the man who wakes up in the morning with 'a head.'

We would all willingly wed such lovely things as flowers and music, and it is sad if they are enemies.

In regard to the species of plants with scented attractions, a French authority has had the curiosity to inquire into the subject, with the following result: 'About 4200 species of plants are utilised for various purposes in Europe; of these only about one-tenth have an agreeable perfume, the others

being either inodorous or having an unpleasant smell. White flowers are the most numerous ; 1124 species out of 4200 are white, and 187 of these have a scent ; 931 (77 perfumed) are yellow, next in order comes red with 823, of which 84 give forth a perfume ; then blue 594 (34 scented), and violet 308, only 13 of which have any perfume. The remaining 400 kinds are of various shades of colour, and only 28 of them have a pleasant smell.'

Another authority has been making researches into the origin of perfume in flowers, and comes to the conclusion that (1) the essential oil is generally found localised in the epidermic cells of the upper surface of the petals or sepals. It may exist upon both surfaces, especially if the floral parts are completely concealed in the bud. The lower surface generally contains tannin or pigments derived therefrom. (2) The chlorophyll seems in all cases to give rise to the essential oil. (3) The disengagement of the perfume of the flower makes itself perceptible only when the essential oil is sufficiently disengaged from the intermediate products that have given rise to it, and is found, in a manner, in a ratio inverse to the production of tannin and pigments in the flower. This will explain why flowers with green petals have no odour ; why white or rose-coloured flowers are most often odoriferous ; why many of the *Compositæ*, which are rich in tannin, have the disagreeable odour that they are known to possess ; and why the white Lilac and forced Roses take on a finer perfume.



## AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SWEET SMELLING PLANTS.

**Abelia triflora.**—A compact evergreen shrub from the Himalayas and Eastern Asia belonging to the Honeysuckle family, bearing long clusters of daintily-scented lavender pink flowers towards the end of the summer. Will thrive out of doors in sheltered situations in many parts of England. *A. rupestris*, *A. floribunda* are also charming varieties with scented attractions.

**Abobra viridiflora.**—A perennial tropical tuberous-rooted climber belonging to the Cucurbit family, with shining leaves and pale green fragrant flowers, sometimes followed by a pretty oval fruit that assumes a vivid scarlet colour when ripe.

**Abronia umbellata** (*Sand Verbena*).—This charming plant is one amongst many that have found their way into cultivation from that paradise of flowers—California. It is an annual, growing about six inches high, and bearing on erect stems a bunch of rosy-lilac bloom, which is exquisitely scented. The plant is very effective in beds, rock-work, or in baskets suspended in a conservatory. *A. fragrans*, a hardy perennial, is a native of the Rocky Mountains, of trailing habit, sending up a profusion of pure white flowers which, when open, emit a delightful vanilla-like fragrance towards evening. *A. latifolia*, another hardy variety, carrying lemon-yellow flowers, deliciously scented. *A. arenaria*, yellow, honey-scented.

**Abutilon** (*Bell Flower*).—We cultivate these highly ornamental shrubby trees as greenhouse plants, where their attractive leaves form a pleasing contrast intermingled with other foliage. They come mostly from Japan, China, and Australia; the Japanese take great pride in their growth, and possess varieties with both leafage and bloom in almost every known colour. The whole group emit a kind of odour which some may scarcely consider fragrant; the species *pulchellum*, however, possesses the scent of the Hawthorn, and is both pretty and worthy of extended cultivation.

**Acacia.**—A genus of shrubby bushes and handsome trees, according to the species or part of the world that is their natural habitat; with us most of them are treated as ornamental green-house plants. In their native climes many species are of the greatest value commercially, in the production of durable wood, gum, or oils. As cultivated here they carry a mass of delicate foliage, and their white or golden spikes or bunches of fragrant blossom make them additionally attractive, particularly as they generally produce their lovely blossoms during the early spring months, hailing the return of that beautiful season in presenting an array of incomparable beauty, and affording a refreshing gale of perfume. The species possessing scented attractions include the following :—

*A. Farnesiana*, with delicately cut foliage and clusters of golden globular flowers, that emit a fresh floral fragrance resembling the Violet. This species is largely cultivated in the flower farms bordering the Mediterranean Sea for the production of the famed oil of cassia; *Acacia decurrens* known as Black Wattle in Victoria and Tasmania, the Silver Wattle (*A. dealbata*) and the Broad-leaf Wattle (*A. pycnantha*). *A. hastulata*, with a scent like Hawthorn; *A. biflora*, smelling like the Cocoa-nut; *A. umbrosa*, *A. mophylla*, *A. pendula*, *A. armata*, *A. implexa*, *A. pubescens*, and *A. conferta*.

The hardy Acacia has been made the emblem of domestic felicity, and an anonymous writer thus lauds its beauties :—

‘Our rocks are rough, but smiling there  
The Acacia waves her yellow hair;  
Lovely and sweet, nor loved the less  
For flowering in a wilderness.  
Then come, thy Arab maid will be  
The loved and lone Acacia tree.’

**Achillea Millefolium** (*Yarrow* or *Milfoil*).—A common plant in pastures, hedgerows, and wastes, with a peculiarly scented leaf, and flower generally of a white or pinkish tinge of colour. In some parts of the country it used to be largely employed in bridal wreaths, and has been thus described in flower lore under the style of Venus-tree :—

‘Thou pretty nest of Venus tree,  
Thy true name it is Yarrow,  
Now who my bosom friend must be,  
Pray, tell thou me to-morrow.’

*A. moschata*, an Alpine variety, possesses a musk-like odour.

**Achimenes tubiflora.**—A species of a popular gesneraceous family, producing clusters of tubular flowers, pale yellow in colour, and delicately scented. Native of Central America.

**Acidanthera bicolor** (*Magpie Gladiolus*).—Native of Abyssinia, flower deliciously sweet-scented, and very useful for cutting.

**Acocanthera.** See *Toxicophlæa*.

**Acorus Calamus** (*Sweet Sedge*).—A rush-like reed grass with a peculiar scent. It is largely cultivated in some of our fen districts, also on the Continent, and particularly along the shores of the Black Sea; the roots are of service as a commercial commodity. The sweet Calamus is often referred to as being an article in great demand in ancient times in the East, where its virtues were greatly appreciated by the worshippers of the heathen deities.

**Acradenia.**—A Tasmanian shrub. *A. Franklinii* has thick rough leaves that are powerfully fragrant.

**Acronychia Cunninghamii.**—An Australian evergreen shrub, with both perfumed leaves and flowers; the former resembling turpentine, the latter like orange-blossoms.

**Actinidia polygama.**—A climbing Japanese shrub, with white waxy flowers delicately perfumed. It requires careful treatment in this country if grown out of doors. *A. volubilis*, also from Japan, bears white flowers, possessing a pleasing fragrance.

**Adenandra fragrans.**—A species of a beautiful class of evergreen greenhouse shrubs from the Cape, producing flowers of a rich but soft rosy colour during May, with a powerful yet agreeable fragrance.

**Adenophora suaveolens.**—An herbaceous perennial plant with elegant bell-shaped flowers of the brightest blue. Native of South Europe.

**Adiantum amabile** (*Scented Maidenhair*).—An elegant stove Fern from Brazil, with fronds gracefully curved; in a young state they are slightly scented. This is one of the few Ferns that possess a perceptible fragrance.

**Adoxa Moschatellina.**—A perennial tuberous plant, native of Britain and the cooler parts of Europe, flowers dull green, and musk-scented.

**Æranthus.** See *Orchids*.

**Ærides.** See *Orchids*.

**Æsculus Hippocastanum** (*Horse-Chestnut*).—A deciduous flowering tree, of great ornament in our parks and avenues; its natural habitat is uncertain, but it is supposed to have come to us from the eastern corner of Europe. It is only for the noble candelabra-like bunches of honey-scented blossoms that we find a place for it in our list, as volumes might be written of its grand qualities from all other points of view. Visitors to Bushey Park, near Hampton Court, during the month of May, will have its best

favours engraven in their memories as a sight never to be forgotten. The Horse-Chestnut is one of those flowering trees that penetrate the air with their fragrance a distance away.

**Aganosma.**—A giant tropical creeper or climber, bearing large panicles of snowy white flowers and cinnamon-like foliage; many of the genus are highly fragrant, especially the variety *A. caryophyllata*.

**Aglaia odorata.**—An exceedingly handsome bushy shrub, from China, with neat shining foliage. Blossoms with a mass of bright yellow flowers, which are delightfully fragrant, and followed by an edible berry. The flowers of this plant used to be very fashionable with the Chinese for scenting their teas, and also in religious ceremonies.

**Agrimonia odorata** (*Agrimony*).—An herbaceous perennial, found growing wild in many parts of Britain; the spikes of bright yellow flowers, which emit a most refreshing and spicy odour, are freely produced throughout the summer; these heads of bloom afford capital material for gathering, where fragrance is esteemed without striking beauty. Unlike most plants, it can hardly be said to lose its interest and peculiar scent when it falls into the sere and yellow leaf, for the dried leaves, as well as the flowers, retain most of their pleasing odour. Agrimony was much sought after as a substitute or addition to make the tea go further by our grandmothers, and also to add a peculiar delicacy and aroma to its flavour. There is another species, *A. eupatoria*, also common to our islands, with flowers smelling like apricots, and with roots that are highly perfumed.

**Akebia.**—A genus of evergreen climbers from China. *A. quinata* is a pretty species, with magnificent foliage, largely employed in decorating Eastern gardens, and attracts great attention by the delightful fragrance of its magnolia-like chocolate-brown flowers.

**Albuca Nelsoni.**—A South African bulbous plant, bearing pure white fragrant flowers.

**Allamanda.**—A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, mostly from Brazil, with a climbing tendency. The large trumpet-shaped blossoms are delicate in colour, and elegant in appearance, and many of the species are daintily scented. It is cultivated in Britain as a stove plant.

**Allium fragrans.**—A bulbous plant from South Europe, bearing small umbels of greenish white flowers, interesting for their Heliotrope fragrance. The Allium family, notwithstanding they are Garlies, must, from their beauty and variety, be admitted as bright-hued attractive flowers. *A. odorum*, pink; *A. magicum*, white, with robust foliage, is Vanilla scented; and *A. pedemontanum*, rosy purple, also has a pleasing odour.



Allspice. *See* *Eugenia*.

Almond. *See* *Amygdalus*.

*Aloysia citriodora*.—A perennial shrub from Chili; deciduous when cultivated out of doors, but when kept in heat or under glass it rarely loses its foliage. The plant is an old and general favourite, popularly known as the lemon-scented Verbena. The fragrant attractions of this delightfully perfumed plant lies in the foliage, which is very penetrating, and so peculiarly sweet that few are able to resist plucking a leaf as they pass by. A lover of its charms in this respect was once heard to exclaim somewhat petulantly that he would never grow it again, as every one that came into his garden carried away a shoot. A single leaf, if put into a book and pressed there, will retain its scent for a prolonged period. This dainty plant becomes a shrub of large dimensions in sheltered places, and when established in a warm nook it will survive the winter in most of the southern counties. It always makes a nice greenhouse plant, and its fresh green leaves are a pleasingly fragrant addition to the bright flowers that may be gathered there at most seasons.

'This Verbena strains

The point of passionate fragrance.'—BROWNING.

*Alpinia calcarata*.—An East Indian flowering plant with aromatic leaves. *See* *Kæmpferia*.

*Alstroemeria*.—A charming group of tuberous and fibrous-rooted plants, mostly from South America; many are quite hardy. The whole class produce beautiful lily-like flowers that are extensively used for cutting; their scented attractions are not very pronounced; the variety *A. ligtu*, however, carries pretty white and scarlet blossoms that smell strongly like mignonette.

*Alyssum compactum* (*Sweet Alyssum*).—A popular annual, with small white flowers, produced in bunches, that emit a delightful fragrance resembling new-mown hay. Especially noticeable directly after a summer shower has fallen. As a border plant, cultivated in a long line or round beds, it is extremely useful, and can be readily grown from seeds.

*Alyxia buxifolia* (*Scentwood*).—An evergreen shrubby tree, native of Australasia. The flowers are delicate in colour, and deliciously fragrant of the jasmine.

*Amaryllis*.—Under this appellation is embraced a very large family of beautiful flowering bulbous plants from almost all parts of the world, and although their elegance alone entitles them to a first rank among the children of Flora, it is unfortunate so few possess

great charms from a scented point of view. The name of this splendid family is supposed to have been taken from a famous shepherdess. Amaryllis are amongst the most strictly beautiful of all plants, and the family embraces such superb species as *Hæmanthus* and *Nerines*. They are closely allied to Lilies, which they rival and almost eclipse alike in fragrance and beauty. Hence probably the origin of common name Knights' Star Lily given to *Hippeastrum*, one of the most beautiful of this glowing family. The Belladonna Lily, *A. belladonna*, originally from the West Indies, is very fragrant, resembling ripe apricots. This elegant variety is now largely grown in the Channel Islands, and is sent to us about September, showing a spike of bloom without foliage, and is offered for sale in this form; there was a great demand for it some years ago, but being such precarious goods to deal in, most of our importers seem to have omitted it from their lists. Another form known in America as *Amaryllis treatea* carries a profusion of delicate silvery white blossoms of charming beauty and fragrance. *A. cinnamonea* is also a pleasingly scented variety.

**Amberboa.** See *Centaurea moschata*.

**Amblyolepis setigera** (or *Helenium setigera*).—Hardy annual from Texas, with strongly scented bright yellow flowers. When dried even, the flowers retain their pleasing fragrance for years.

**Ambora.**—An evergreen tree from the Mauritius, with leaves which exhale a pleasing aromatic odour.

**Ambrinia pinnatifolia.**—A hardy perennial from North America, cultivated for its aromatic foliage.

**Ambrosia Mexicana.**—An annual from Central America, with long spiral stems covered with bright green foliage and florets which are exceedingly fragrant. As a plant for making up into bouquets and other floral work it is invaluable, and it takes its popular name, Ambrosia, from the unsurpassed fragrance of its foliage, which smells very like newly-mown hay. *A. maritima* is a South European annual, with leaves which, when bruised, give out an aromatic odour.

**Amethystea cærulea.**—A hardy biennial from Siberia, with small pale blue flowers and delicately fragrant foliage.

**Ammi copticum.**—A North Indian annual herb, with a Thyme-like odour.

**Amoora decandra.**—A giant Himalayan tree, bearing highly fragrant flowers.

**Amorpha microphylla.**—A deciduous shrub from North America, bearing spikes of purple flowers with scented attractions.

**Amygdalus communis** (*Almond*).—Although a tree of commerce in Southern Europe, it finds a place in our gardens on account of its ornamental character, and the fact that it produces a mass of beautiful white to rosy red fragrant bloom early in the season before the leaves appear, forming a most enchanting harbinger of spring. Oils and essences are largely extracted from its fruits in those countries where they mature.

‘Yesterday on the boughs  
The bloom hung scented and fair,  
To-day they are scattered,  
The breeze best knows where.’—MISS LONDON.

**Amyris acuminata**.—An Indian tree, the younger growth when bruised emits an odour resembling orange-blossoms.

**Andira retusa**.—A Brazilian leguminous tree with purple flowers, having an odour of oranges.

**Andromeda floribunda** (*Arctic Heather*).—A North American heath-like shrub of compact habit, and bearing spikes of bell-shaped flowers that are highly scented. This genus is named in allusion to the virgin Andromeda, the beautiful daughter of the Ethiopian king, Cepheus, and represented as a girl of most exquisite and unrivalled charms; but these charms remain only so long as she retains her virginal purity. This plant is always fixed on some little turfy hillock in the midst of the swamps, as Andromeda herself was chained to a rock in the sea, which bathed her feet, as the fresh water does the roots of this plant. Dragons and venomous serpents surrounded her, as toads and other reptiles frequent the abode of her vegetable resembler, and when they pair in the spring, throw mud and water over its leaves and branches. As the distressed virgin cast down her blushing face through excessive affliction, so does this rosy-coloured flower hang its head, growing paler and paler till it withers away. . . . At length comes Perseus, in the shape of summer, dries up the surrounding water, and drives away the monsters, rendering the damsel a fruitful mother, who then carries her head (the capsule) erect. They bear with impunity the severest winters in any part of Great Britain, and, when fully established, nothing can be more beautiful during the months of March and April than these tiny shrubs, covered with pretty bell-shaped flowers. Other American sorts are *A. coriacea*, pink; *A. speciosa*, white; and *A. mariana*, commonly called the Lily of the Valley shrub. There are other species, *A. hypnoides* and *A. tetragona*, from the frigid climate of Lapland.

**Andropogon**.—A genus of scented plants known as grasses, largely cultivated in India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, for their



essential oils. *A. citratus* produces the Lemon grass oil or oil of Verbena, having a somewhat similar fragrance. *A. schœnanthus* gives the oil of Geranium, so largely used to adulterate otto of roses; its leaves are also used for flavouring custards. These grasses will thrive in our climate if treated as sub-tropical plants, and given protection in cold weather.

**Androstephium violaceum.**—A species of bulbous plants from Central America, with umbellous spikes of pale violet flowers that are delicately fragrant.

**Anethum Fœniculum** (*Fennel*).—An herbaceous plant with elegant feathery foliage that throws off a peculiar fragrance. It is found growing wild on many of our eastern coast lines, and the chief uses to which it is put is boiling the leaves and serving them up to table with certain kinds of fish. It is readily cultivated, and difficult to eradicate when once established.

**Anethum graveolens** (*Dill*).—A hardy biennial; cultivated in our gardens chiefly as a medicinal plant, the leaves emitting a powerful aromatic odour allied to Fennel.

**Angelica Archangelica.**—A biennial herb found wild in many parts of Northern Europe. Its name is supposed to signify 'The Holy Ghost,' derived from the superstitious virtues imputed to it. The chief uses to which the plant is put in the present day are mostly confined to confectionery, for which purpose the rootlets and succulent leaf-stalks are candied; and medical preparations. It is a favourite amongst the Laplanders as an article of food, and they apply various names to it, according to the different stages of its growth. The garden Angelica gives off a pleasant perfume, and though much cannot be said for the beauty of its flowers, it is a fine bold plant, and on account of its sweetness and lively colour it finds favour wherever grown. Its roots are also fragrant. The plant will thrive in any fairly good position that is not shaded, and they are at home in the semi-wild garden, or on the banks of running water.

**Angelonia grandiflora.**—A small herbaceous sub-tropical plant, bearing long spikes of small blue flowers, resembling a pine-apple in scent.

**Angræcum fragrans.** See Orchids.

**Anisotome latifolia.**—A handsome umbelliferous plant from the South Seas, with purple flowers. The whole plant emits an aromatic smell when bruised.

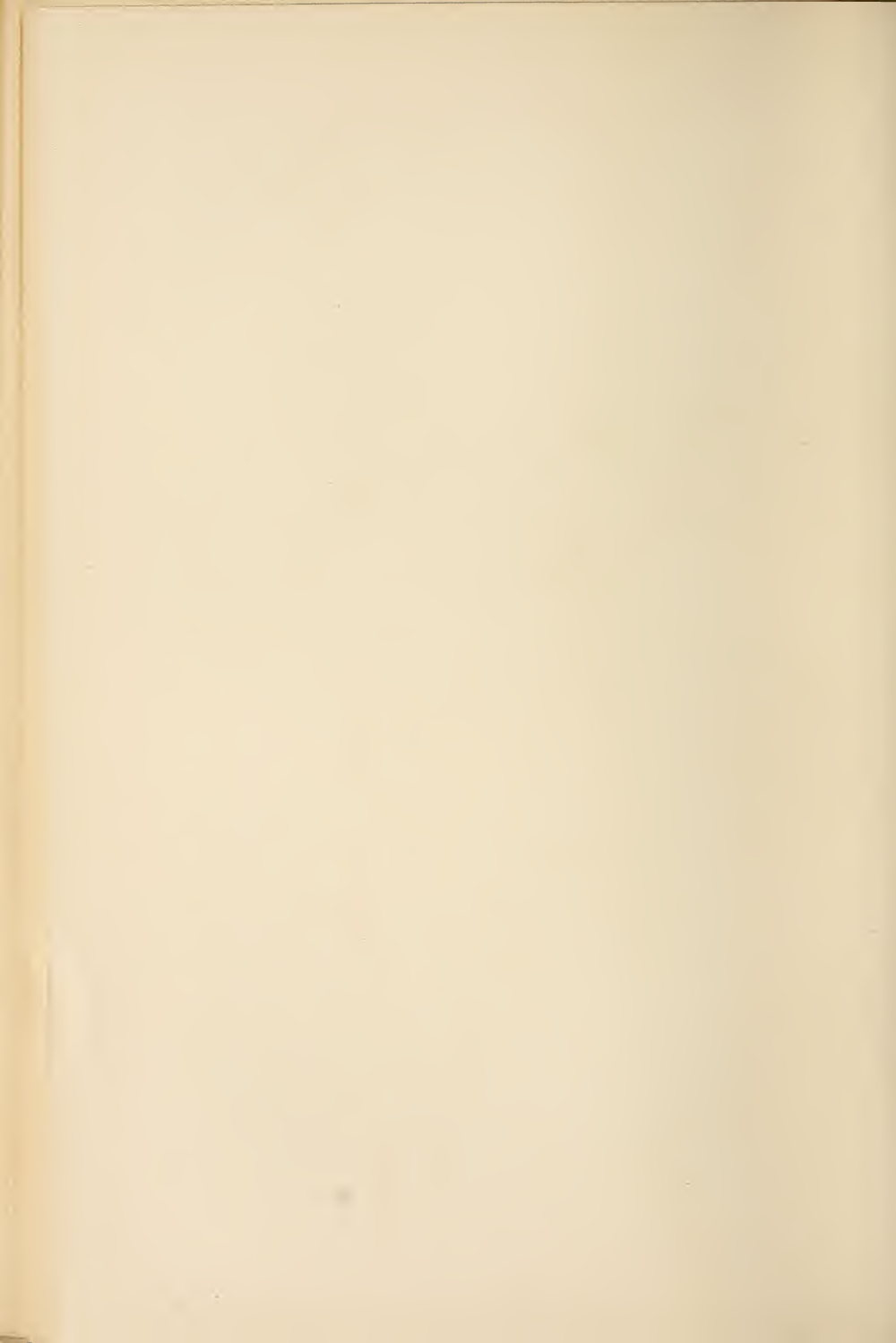
**Anoiganthus luteus.**—A South-African bulbous plant, bearing a crown of fine sweet-scented yellow flowers.

**Anona.**—A genus of tropical fruiting shrubs and trees found in both





ALMOND



the East and West Indies. Several species are remarkable for their fragrant leaves, notably *A. reticulata*, with foliage that smells like black currants.

***Anthemis nobilis* (Chamomile).**—A well-known perennial plant that is found growing wild in many parts of Britain. Its flowers, which possess peculiar scented attractions, are largely used for medicinal purposes. An old writer describes it as the plant physician, for not only will decoctions, and the dried leaves powdered, destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number dispersed through it. He further adds that no greenhouse should be without it, for if a plant that is drooping and apparently dying is placed near the Chamomile it will recover. An eminent doctor also affirms that if a piece of the plant is laid under the pillow it is an effectual preventative of the dreaded nightmare. There are two varieties, the single and double, and both can readily be grown from seed. The Pyrethrum is closely allied to this plant.

***Anthericum liliastrum* (St. Bruno's Lily).**—A bulbous-rooted perennial plant from South Africa, with long succulent leaves, and bearing a profusion of spikes of white fragrant flowers in spring. There are few of the dwarf Liliaceous plants which will bear comparison with the charming old St. Bruno's Lily. For a front position in mixed borders it will be found to be very effective. It bears many spikes of spotless white flowers, about two inches long, bell-shaped, nearly twice the size of the common *A. liliago*, which are extremely fragrant, and keep long in a cut state. *A. alvroides*, yellow, is also daintily scented.

***Anthoxanthum odoratum* (Sweet-scented Vernal Grass).**—It is to the presence of this grass that hay, from natural meadows so largely owes its peculiar fragrance, and it seems curious that this attraction should come from the stem and not the flower. The vernal grass is certainly, when dried, very powerful; but there is little doubt that other grasses assist in composing the scent of the hay, since even when gathered and dried separately, many of them yield a degree of perfume.

***Anthurium Duchardi*.**—A beautiful type of this elegant epiphyte bearing white flowers that are deliciously fragrant. *A. ornatum*, bearing white and blue flowers, is a peculiarly scented variety from Central America.

***Apios tuberosa*.**—A tuberous-rooting plant, found wild in many parts of America; very serviceable as a climber for keeping unsightly objects covered up. It is an annual in growth, but the tubers increase in the ground; in appearance it somewhat resembles our Hop,

and will quickly cover an arbour or trellis with verdure and bloom. The flowers are ornamental, of a deep purple colour, and produced in clusters somewhat like the Wisteria, and are very sweet scented, after the smell of the Violet. It is said that the tubers of this plant answered as a tolerable substitute for bread in the early days of American colonisation.

**Aponogeton distachyon.**—A very interesting, hardy, aquatic herb from South Africa, with floating leaves, and producing an abundance of delicate fragrant white-tinted flowers throughout the summer, the scent of the bloom very much resembles our Hawthorn, and it is readily cultivated in a suitable water-tank. In its native habitat it appears almost spontaneously at certain seasons when the heavy rains collect in shallow places, and here it blooms profusely, filling the air with a dainty fragrance. With the return of the drought it dies away as quickly as it came.

**Aquilegia** (*Columbine*, *Cocksfoot* or *Culverwort*).—A graceful herbaceous perennial plant, common in village gardens all over the country, and wild in some parts; there are many vastly improved forms that are objects of great beauty; the whole group possess peculiar scented attractions, the variety *A. fragrans* from Northern India being the most powerfully perfumed. The Columbines are all inhabitants of the temperate and even the colder regions of the Northern Hemisphere, in the new world as well as the old; they usually prefer woody situations in mountainous countries, although some of the more alpine species are also found thriving in the crevices of elevated rocks. The Common Columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is found in copses and hedges, and generally is of a blue shade of colour, and perfumed like hay. The poet Browne speaks of it in all its colours :—

‘ So did the maidens with their flowers entwine  
The scented white, the blue, and flesh-like Columbine.’

**Aristolochia odoratissima.**—A member of a large family of tropical climbing plants with sweet-scented flowers. Native of the West Indies.

**Aromadendron elegans.**—A Javanese tree of stately proportions, bearing highly odoriferous flowers.

**Artabotrys odoratissima.**—An Indian climbing shrub with handsome dense foliage; its pale yellow flowers, hidden almost from view by the leaves, emit agreeable gusts of perfume, somewhat like that of ripe apples. This shrub is very ornamental when covered with its small golden pear-like fruit.

**Artemisia Abrotanum** (*Southern-wood* or *Old Man*), named after the



wife of Mausolus, king of Caria. A common hardy shrub found in old-fashioned cottage gardens, and probably would have gone out of cultivation if it had not been cherished there, yet it is easy to grow, and no collection of scented things would be complete without it; the feathery foliage emits a peculiar fragrance, and is largely used in the bouquets of country people, and village decorations, it is also extensively employed for keeping the moth away from clothes. When grown in suitable places it bears a small yellow flower. *A. annua* is an annual that gives abundance of elegant, graceful, fern-like foliage, for working into bouquets or other arrangements of cut flowers. But this is not all, its foliage and compact sprays of miniature green buds and blossoms are highly fragrant, having the strong, delicate and refreshing odour of the Chamomile. This at once makes a most valuable foliage plant for cutting, one of the best that can be grown in the garden.

*A. odoratissimum* is an herbaceous variety at all times pleasing from the peculiar whitish hue of its foliage, with heads of densely crowded milk-white flowers, which diffuse a most delicious fragrance for some distance around.

*A. absinthium* is the common Wormwood found wild in many parts, both the flowers and leaves of this variety possess a peculiar aromatic scent, somewhat resembling Peppermint. *A. vulgaris*, Maywort, is another species, with fragrant associations, largely used in Hindu ceremonies. *A. Dracunculus* is the Tarragon of gardens, with peculiarly scented leaves. *A. glacialis* is powerfully aromatic.

**Arum sanctum** (*Black Calla*).—A scented variety of this elegant tribe of liliaceous plants is a native of Palestine, and where, growing wild and in considerable numbers, it forms, as may readily be understood, a very striking and uncommon feature. In spring it produces one large sweet-scented flower rising in a vigorous stalk, brown red at the lower part, and green at the top, giving the whole plant a stately and elegant appearance.

**Asarum virginicum**.—A small American shrubby plant with heart-shaped leaves and inconspicuous scented flowers. *A. mairanthum*, a curious Chinese species, has marbled leaves, which emit a strong aromatic odour.

**Asclepias** (*Swallow Wort, Jamaica Liquorice*).—A genus of shrubby perennial plants possessing medicinal virtues, their natural habitat is chiefly America, where they are found growing wild in many parts of the Central States; both the Virginian and the tuberous-rooted kinds bear highly odoriferous white, orange coloured, or dull red flowers, especially powerful towards evening. *A. incarnata*

with its umbelliferous heads of red brown bloom is much liked by bees. *A. syriaca*, dull purple, is a pretty herbaceous perennial.

***Asperula odorata* (Woodruff).**—A wild annual plant in many British woodlands, that delights in shady nooks, where its insignificant star-shaped, pearly white flowers, and vivid green leaves can enjoy their attractive odours unmolested, in spring. The whorled position of the leaves of this plant renders it very similar to the common cleavers, but its scent sufficiently distinguishes it. It does not emit its fragrance while growing; but, if held in the warm hand for a short period it throws out its perfume. The scent is very powerful, and will retain its strength for some years, imparting sweetness to every object near it. If plenty of sprigs are placed in drawers, for years afterwards, when opened, a sweet breath of cowslip leas and new-mown hay will give a welcome to a feast of reason and a flow of soul. *A. azurea setosa* is another variety, carrying rosy blue flowers that are slightly scented.

***Asphodelus* (King's Spears).**—A bulbous plant from the South of Europe, with an origin traced in fabulous history to that memorable apple which Discord threw into the assembly of gods who attended the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, as a prize for the fairest of the Goddesses. The decision, which was in favour of Venus, so offended Juno and Minerva, that they endeavoured to break the beautiful crook given to the shepherd of Ida, but which was saved by its turning into the blossom of a yellow Asphodel, so much resembling a royal sceptre.

The roots were to the Greeks and Romans what the potato now is to us, and it was also the belief of the ancients that the flowers produced grains that afforded nourishment to the dead. The plant is mentioned by Milton as forming part of the nuptial couch of Adam and Eve, and Rapsodia, in his poems on gardens, refers to it as an article of food in this strain :—

‘ And rising, Asphodel forsakes her bed,  
On whose sweet root our rustic fathers fed.’

It is a stately plant, quite hardy, producing stout flower-stems several feet high, and carrying an abundance of branches full of large yellow blossoms.

‘ The Asphodelus the flowers of the Elysian Fields.’—RUSKIN.

***Aspidium* (Shield Fern).** *A. fragrans*, a scented hardy species. *A. nevadense*, a fragrant greenhouse variety.

***Asplenium fragrans*.**—A wild fern in North America, the fronds are used by local rustics for stuffing beds.

***Asteroccephalus atropurpureus*.**—A plant belonging to a pretty class

that is closely allied to the Sweet Scabious, some are annuals, others perennial; the flowers of this variety are pleasingly fragrant.

**Astragalus glycyphyllus.**—A common, hardy, trailing, perennial plant of the Vetch tribe, with pale green flowers, found in sandy soils. Its leaves are pleasingly aromatic.

**Ataxia Horsfieldii.**—A Javanese Grass which has the peculiarity of emitting, when bruised, a similar odour to that given out by Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum*).

**Atherosperma odoratum.**—An Australian tree with aromatic foliage.

**Azalea.**—A tribe of flowering shrubby plants from the East and Western

Hemispheres; many varieties adorn our hardy borders, others are cultivated as ornamental greenhouse plants, the flowers of all are abundantly produced, delightfully pretty, and generally highly odoriferous, whilst the range of colour is almost endless. The hardier kinds, when grown out of doors, are objects of great beauty, and it is impossible to over-estimate the elegance of these Azaleas when in flower in early summer; and it seems astonishing they should be so seldom seen in English gardens. It cannot be from the want of varied attractions, for their colours are exquisite, and produced in such profusion, that their presence adds a charm to the scenery and pour out a delightful fragrance that scents the air for some distance around with a delicate honey smell. They thrive best in sandy peat soils, but will also grow in ordinary material; they are deciduous, and may be planted out in autumn and winter; being compact in habit, they occupy little space, and are well adapted for small gardens; there are both single and double flowering kinds that have been brought by skilful hybridisation and careful selection to a high state of perfection. All are pretty, and should be largely cultivated; they have the further advantage of forcing well, and by this means can be brought into bloom at Christmas, a season of the year when lovely flowers are in demand.

The dainty greenhouse kinds, so largely cultivated in Belgium, and brought to this country in the early autumn for winter flowering, do not all possess scented attractions, some few sorts, however, are pleasingly fragrant and worthy of cultivation in this respect.

**Azara microphylla.**—A Chilian shrub bearing yellow flowers, strongly impregnated with a Vanilla fragrance.

**Azarole.** See *Cratægus odoratissima*.

'What sweetness is this in the breath of the air?

Sure a fragrant flower dwelleth just nigh,

'Tis the perfume waived o'er from yon plant fair

That grows where the lily beds lye!

**Babiana.**—A bulbous-rooted plant, one of the many beautiful forms

that have come to us from South Africa ; there are several varieties, all producing a profusion of brilliant flowers, and many of which possess scented attractions, notably *B. disticha*, with pale purple flowers smelling like the Hyacinth ; *B. plicata*, with pale violet flowers and a scent resembling the Clove Carnation ; *B. sambucina*, with deep purple flowers that are Elder-scented ; and *B. angustifolia*, with blue flowers slightly fragrant. The whole group represents a lovely race sadly neglected.

**Babingtonia camphorosma.**—A greenhouse evergreen from West Australia, with a peculiar camphor-like smell.

**Backhousia citriodora** (*Queensland Myrtle*).—An Australian shrub, with lemon-scented foliage.

**Bæckia camphorata.**—A half-hardy Australian shrub, emitting a strong camphoric odour.

**Balaustium pulcherrimum** (*Australian Myrtle*).—A beautiful shrub with fragrant leaves.

**Balm.** See *Melissa*.

**Balsamina cornuta** (*The Horned Balsam*).—An annual from South-Eastern Asia, bearing purple and white flowers ; the leaves of this variety are sweet scented, and largely employed in the use of washes for the hair. *B. vulgaris*, Costmary or Alecost, a creeping-rooted, hardy perennial from Italy, is also remarkable for the strong balsamic odour of its leaves.

**Banisteria.**—A beautiful West Indian climber, of extreme elegance in character of foliage and fragrance of its pretty yellow flowers.

**Banksia integrifolia.**—An Australian shrub with handsome foliage, called Honeysuckle by the colonists on account of the large quantity of honey the flowers contain.

**Barbadoes Flower Fence.** See *Poinciana*.

**Barosma.**—A species of evergreen shrubs from South Africa, the leaves, which possess a powerful aromatic smell, are used by the natives to perfume themselves with. The Buchu leaves of commerce are produced chiefly from *B. crenulata*.

**Basil.** See *Ocimum basilicum*.

**Bastard Indigo.** See *Amorpha microphylla*.

**Bauhinia corymbosa.**—A Chinese shrub, with rosy white fragrant flowers.

**Beaucarnea recurvata.**—An Agave-like liliaceous plant from Mexico, bearing a multitude of white fragrant flowers.

**Beaumontia grandiflora.**—A magnificent Eastern climbing shrub, with white trumpet-formed Datura-like flowers that have a delicious lily scent.

**Begonia.**—A genus of half-hardy herbaceous plants, mostly tuberous-



rooted, and originally natives of Central America. Skilful hybridisers have done much of late years towards improving the flowers of this beautiful class, but attention does not seem to have been given to the point of scent, and the few varieties that possess this attraction, so far as we know them, are the following:—*B. odorata*, *B. suaveolens*, *B. fulgens*, *B. discolor*, *B. Veitchi*, *B. Maréchal Neil*, *B. fragrant rose*, and *B. Baumannii*; and as this latter variety is being grown in large quantities on the Continent, we shall, no doubt, soon find its unique fragrance imparted to the newer kinds in the whole class. They are grand subjects for table decoration, baskets, and cut flowers. For bedding out, also, they are superb, and are now to be found in gardens by thousands. Their brilliant flowers have a most telling effect, and neither rain nor sun appears to affect them, and they continue blooming till cut off by frost.

**Bejaria racemosa** (*Sweet-scented Bejaria*).—A tender evergreen shrub from the moist regions of Central America. The mauve flowers that are borne at the end of the branches somewhat resemble the bloom of the Rhododendron, and are very fragrant and handsome.

**Benincasa**.—A genus of herbaceous cucurbitaceous tropical climbers, with hairy musk-scented leaves, largely grown in the East.

**Berberis** (*Barberry*).—A genus of ornamental shrubs, originally from the East, with flowers in spring and berries in autumn; the odour of the flowers is pleasant at a distance, being very powerful when near. *B. vulgaris*, a deciduous shrubby plant, with small but strongly-scented flowers; it is very thorny, and useful as a hedge plant. *B. aquifolia* is an elegant evergreen variety, and so is *B. dulcis*, which bears sweet fruit in addition to delicious flowers; these varieties are very ornamental in flower-gardens. *B. Nepalensis* is a stately member of the family, with its golden blossoms, profusely overlapping the foliage during the early months of the year.

**Bergamot**. See *Monarda didyma*.

**Bergera Koenigi**.—The Curryleaf tree of India, where the natives flavour their curries with its aromatic fragrant leaves.

**Bidens odorata**.—A Mexican annual, with white fragrant flowers.

**Bignonia** (*Trumpet-Flower*).—A genus of elegant climbing plants, introduced chiefly from Central America, where they form objects of great beauty in the tropical forests by their enormous growth and clusters of beautiful bloom. Many of the species are delightfully perfumed, whilst others are wanting in this attraction. The variety *Radicans* will thrive in this country, but most of them require protection from our cold seasons. *B. suaveolens* and *B. suberosa* are Indian trees with deliciously scented flowers.

- Billbergia.**—A Bromeliad found growing on trees in Central America, capable of living without contact with the earth, they are hung on balconies in Brazilian gardens, where the beauty and fragrance of their flowers is much prized.
- Birdsfoot Trefoil.** *See* Lotus.
- Blephilia.**—A genus of the Mint family ; both *B. hirsuta* and *B. ciliata* bear the habit and appearance of our garden mints.
- Bletia hyacinthina.** *See* Orchids.
- Blue Bells.** *See* *Scilla nutans*.
- Blumea.**—Asiatic weeds. *B. lacera* bears yellow flowers smelling like turpentine ; *B. balsamifera*, when bruised, smells strongly of camphor ; and *B. aromatica* has a sweet aromatic smell.
- Bokhara clover.** *See* Melilotus.
- Boldoa fragrans.**—A small Chilian shrub with evergreen foliage and flowers that are highly fragrant.
- Bonnetia paniculata.**—A Peruvian shrub or tree, with leaves which, when bruised, emit a dainty aromatic smell.
- Boronia.**—A genus of shrubby trees from Australia, cultivated here as greenhouse plants ; although the flowers are mostly insignificant, the whole group have peculiarly scented attractions deposited in the leaves. The flowers of *B. megastigma* are fragrant, and impregnate the air for a great distance with a ravishing perfume of lemon and rose ; so much so, that it is largely grown in South Europe for the production of its essences that are extracted from the flowers. *B. pinnata* and *B. serrulata* are popular kinds in our greenhouses with fragrant foliage.
- Boswellia serrata.**—An Indian tree furnishing the sweet-smelling gum known as *olibanum*, which is supposed to be the Frankincense of the ancients, and still used for its grateful perfume in Roman Catholic Churches. Every part gives out a lemon-like fragrance.
- Boussingaultia baselloides.**—A vigorous tropical climbing plant bearing racemes of small white Hawthorn-scented flowers ; propagated from tubers, which grow like green potatoes at the joints of the leaves, and are said to be edible.
- Bouvardia.**—This lovely winter flowering plant was introduced to cultivation by Baron Humboldt, who found the original form during his travels in Mexico ; it used to be treated as a stove plant, but hardier varieties have been raised that will stand the cooler atmosphere of an ordinary greenhouse.
- The flowers carry a fine and delicate colour, ranging from pure white to bright scarlet ; there is also a yellow variety, and most of them possess an exquisite Jasmine odour, greatly appreciated in bouquets and decorations generally.



CYCLAMEN.





**Bramble.** *See* *Rubus*.

**Broom.** *See* *Cytisus*.

**Brugmansia suaveolens.**—A grand shrubby tree from the East, profuse in radiant lilaceous trumpet-flowers, protruding with their delicate whiteness from a rich and downy foliage. Towards evening especially, when the shades of night obscure these beauties from the eye, their delicious fragrance diffuses through the surrounding atmosphere a perfume of unequalled sweetness. We cultivate it in warm greenhouses in this country; in the tropics it covers a large area, and is a splendid sight as an ornamental tree out of doors, and its striking beauty, when bearing hundreds of these gigantic tubular flowers, cannot be described.

**Brunfelsia.**—Shrubs or small trees from Central America, with handsome fragrant flowers, both blue and white. *B. americana* bears salver-shaped blossoms, with a yellow tube fading to white, very odorous when freshly gathered.

**Brunsvigia coranica.**—A bulbous plant of the Amaryllis tribe, popularly known as the Candelabra flower, on account of the symmetry of its heads of bloom; powerfully orange-scented.

**Bubon galbanum.**—A South African shrub. Its general distribution must have extended in ancient times beyond this region, as it was well known to the early Eastern nations as one of the ingredients used in the preparation of incense. The substance incorporated is a gum taken from the stem of the plant, which very much resembles Wild Parsley in growth.

**Buddlea globosa.**—A hardy herbaceous shrub, with pretty heads of bloom resembling golden balls; they are peculiarly scented, and altogether this showy plant is worth more extended cultivation.

**Bulbine suavis.**—A species of half-hardy herbaceous perennial plants from South Africa. The flowers are yellow, and arranged on a long raceme; they are likewise highly fragrant, resembling the delightful perfume of Mignonette.

**Burkea Africana.**—A Central African shrub or tree, with small white fragrant flowers.

**Burlingtonia.** *See* *Orchids*.

**Buxus sempervirens.**—The common garden Box, an edging plant found in all old-fashioned gardens, included in our list chiefly on account of the balsamic odour its leaves emit when handled. Daintily described in the following paragraph:—

‘So they walked over the crackling leaves in the garden, between the lines of box, breathing its fragrance of eternity; for this is one of the odours which carry us out of time into the abysses of the unbeginning

past; if we ever lived on another ball of stone than this, it must be that there was box growing on it.'—ELSIE VENNER.

'A sweet flower! what a charm its beauties tell  
From break of dawn to eve of day,  
In dainty garden or in the wild dell,  
The air seems filled with its scented lay.'

- Cacalia suaveolens.**—An herbaceous shrub from North America, with white flowers that exhale an aromatic odour only when the sun shines upon them.
- Cæsalpinia paniculata.**—A magnificent tropical American climber, festooning trees with its dark glossy foliage and gorgeous racemes of fragrant orange-blossoms. *C. coriaria*, a small spreading variety, notable for the most delightful aromatic odour diffused by its racemes of white flowers.
- Caladium fragrantissimum.**—An evergreen variety of this handsome class of ornamental tropical bulbous-rooting plants, from British Guiana. *C. odoratum* is an herbaceous kind from India, also possessing scented attractions.
- Calamus aromaticus.**—A reedy grass possessing scented attractions similar to our Sweet Vernal Grass; common in the swamps of most parts of Europe. The entire plant contains an agreeable aroma. It seems to have been known to Pliny, who states that 'its sweet odour spreads far and wide'; and in the time of Theophrastus it grew so plentifully in a swampy plain lying at the foot of Mount Lebanon that the place was called the aromatic valley. It is now largely grown in the fens of England as a commercial product. *See Acorus.*
- Calamintha acinos** (*Basil Thyme*).—An herbaceous shrubby plant with violet flowers. The whole plant is fragrant and aromatic, and is generally found growing wild in dry soils. There are other kinds, including *C. glabella*, all of which possess a strong odour of mint, and in olden times were largely employed in making herb tea.
- Callistemon.**—A genus of Australian flowering trees or shrubs. *C. salignus* is an extremely handsome species with willow-like foliage, the leaves emitting a myrtle-like odour when bruised.
- Calogyne.**—A genus of herbaceous plants from Australia and China; the flowers of the Chinese variety are daintily affected with the odour of new mown hay.
- Calonyction grandiflorum** (*Moon Flower*).—A species of *Convolvulus*, of twining habit, with showy pure white fragrant flowers. Native of sub-tropical countries.
- Calophyllum Calaba.**—A giant West Indian tree that bears short

racemes of white sweet-scented flowers. *C. Inophyllum* is a native of the East, with noble foliage and drooping bunches of white scented flowers, and is largely grown in the public gardens of India, where its beauty and elegance is much appreciated.

**Calostemma.**—A bulbous Australian plant of the Amaryllis tribe. *C. candidum* and *C. luteum* are both fragrant, with the odour of Mint.

**Calycanthus.**—A genus of North American and Japanese shrubs bearing handsome flowers that have an aromatic fragrance. *C. floridus* or Carolina Allspice is a shrubby plant, both the leaf and roots smelling strongly of camphor, and the dusky-coloured flowers are very fragrant with a sweet apple scent, or odour of ripe melon. It is often met with in British gardens. *C. occidentalis* is another charming variety with maroon flowers; *C. glaucus* with purple red bloom, also deliciously fragrant. The Japanese Allspice is described under **Chimonanthus**.

**Calyptranthes aromatica.**—A variety of myrtle-like shrubs from America, the flower-buds of which are used as a substitute for cloves.

**Calysaccion longifolium.**—A handsome Asiatic tree. Its fruit-buds are very fragrant, possessing an odour like that of violets and rose-water. In India they are greatly valued on this account, and are largely collected and sold in the bazaars.

**Camellia.**—A well-known genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, chiefly from Japan and China, where they form immense bushes, and are strikingly ornamental. We cultivate them as greenhouse plants for their elegant blooms, which are largely grown for market, as well as for decorative purposes on the plants. Unfortunately the most beautiful species are inodorous; some of the class, which includes *C. sasanqua*, however, have pleasingly fragrant leaves, whilst *C. drupifera* has scented flowers, which are boiled and used by Japanese ladies for washing the hair; they are also mixed with tea to give it a strong odour—beyond this, the whole group is scentless.

**Camphire.** See *Lawsonia inermis*.

**Camphora officinarum.**—Although hardly a scented plant, the tree which furnishes that useful commercial commodity known as camphor deserves a place in our list. Camphor is prepared from the wood of the tree by boiling the chopped branches in water; when, after some time, it becomes deposited, it is purified by sublimation. A native of the Eastern Archipelago.

**Cananga odorata.**—The Ilang-Ilang tree of Burma and Java, bearing dull yellow flowers, from which the delightful perfume known under this name is extracted.

- Canella alba.**—A West-Indian evergreen tree; all parts are strongly aromatic, the flowers in particular diffusing a delightful perfume.
- Canthium parviflorum.**—A spiny Indian plant, with a white fragrant flower, while the leaves are used to flavour curries.
- Caprifolium.** See *Lonicera*.
- Carapa.**—A species of tropical trees found in Central America, that bear sweet-scented flowers of the purest whiteness.
- Carduus nutans** (*Musk Thistle*).—A British species with drooping purple flowers that have a strong odour of musk.
- Carica Papaya** (*Papaw Tree*).—A native of tropical America, and now largely grown in India and other warm parts of the world for its fruit, which, together with the bloom of the male plant, is sweetly perfumed.
- Carnation.** See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.
- Carpenteria Californica.**—A hardy American shrub, bearing clusters of large white anemone-shaped scented flowers.
- Caryophyllus aromaticus.**—The Clove tree of commerce, a handsome evergreen from the Molucca Islands. All parts are aromatic, especially the flower-buds; and the tree is now largely grown in many tropical climes.
- Caryopteris mastacanthus.**—A hardy Japanese shrub, with rich lavender-blue flowers that have a slight aromatic fragrance. The foliage when bruised gives out a powerful pungent aromatic odour, suggestive of mint.
- Cassia fistulosa.**—An Eastern tree with historical associations. We are told by Alpinus, when he was in Egypt in the latter part of the sixteenth century, that the natives took great delight in walking early in the morning, at certain seasons, near plantations of this Cassia, regaling themselves with the fragrance of its flowers, which are yellow, and borne in racemes similar to the Laburnum.
- Catalpa Kämpferi.**—A Japanese shrub of rather slender growth, producing large clusters of flowers, yellowish white, dotted with purple. The blossoms are very fragrant, and this is considered equal to the Linden as a honey-producing tree. After the flowers fade they are replaced by clusters of cylindrical seed-pods, a foot or more in length, which hang during the whole of the summer and winter, presenting a most odd and unique appearance, that give it the name, in some localities, of the Cigar-tree. *C. speciosa*, a North American species, possesses a delicate odour.
- Catinga.**—A Central American fruiting-tree. *C. moschata* bears fruit buds with a musky flavour, and *C. fragrans* has an odour like that of Sweet Basil.



**Catostemma.**—A Central American tree, with pretty leaves and a profusion of fragrant blooms.

**Cattleya.** See Orchids.

**Ceanothus triphylla.**—An evergreen species of North American shrubs, bearing clusters of scented bloom.

**Cedrela odorata.**—The sweet-scented Barbadoes Cedar tree. The flowers are pale flesh-coloured, and are like those of the Hyacinth; the fruit, bark, and leaves have a peculiar smell, but the wood is highly fragrant and agreeable. *C. sinensis*, a Chinese species, has scented flowers.

**Cedronella.**—A genus of sweet-scented perennial herbs, mostly natives of North America. The leaves of *C. triphylla* have a powerful, pungent, but decidedly pleasant odour. It is only hardy in very favoured spots, where the root-stock survives. *C. canariensis*, with deep purple flowers, also has fragrant foliage. See **Dracocephalum**.

**Cedrus.**—The botanical name of the Cedar of Lebanon, an historical evergreen tree with glorious associations. Its leaves and wood are peculiarly scented.

**Celsia cretica.**—A biennial plant from the Southern shores of the Mediterranean. Its spikes of soft yellow flowers, with their exquisite maroon centre, are chaste and delicate, and they emit a delicious perfume much sweeter than that of the common Furze.

**Centaurea moschata** (*Sweet Sultan*).—Common annuals, with powerful scented floral attractions. The yellow and purple varieties in particular are exquisitely fragrant, and will thrive under fair conditions almost anywhere. *C. Margarite* is another most beautiful species. The plant grows about 1½ feet high, bearing large pure white flowers of delightful fragrance. Although a biennial, it will flower freely the same season if the seed is sown early in the year. Very handsome for garden decoration, and particularly valuable for cutting.

**Centranthus ruber** (*Red Valerian*).—An old-fashioned British plant found growing wild in poor light soils or on stony wastes. It bears a profusion of dull red flowers in clusters, and they are honey-scented.

**Centroclinium.**—Herbiferous Alpine shrubs, natives of the upper lands of Central America. *C. adpressum* and *C. reflexum* have rose-coloured flowers that smell strongly like Hawthorn.

**Centrosema grandiflora** (*Butterfly Pea*).—A half-hardy perennial climber from Central America, of rare and exquisite beauty, which blooms early in the summer, and bears in the greatest profusion inverted pea-shaped flowers from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, ranging in colour from a rosy violet to a reddish purple, with a broad feathered white marking through the centre. The large

buds and the back of the flowers are pure white, making it appear as if one plant bore many different-coloured flowers at one time. The stem and foliage are very graceful, and of a delightful odour, and when placed in water remain fresh for many days.

**Ceradia furcata.**—A South African low-growing shrub; the leaves and branches exude an oily substance smelling like myrrh when walked over, and the scent, which strongly impregnates the air, is very powerful in the evening. It bears magnificent yellow flowers.

**Cerasus**, the botanical name of the family that includes the Cherry. Although the varieties common to fruit-gardens have little scented attractions, there are one or two of the ornamental kinds that are very fragrant, notably *C. Mahaleb*, from the shores of the Mediterranean, where both the leaves and flowers are largely used in perfumery.

**Cereus grandiflora**, the night-flowering Cactus, magnificent and beautiful. Its blossoms open in the evening, emit a delicious scent like vanilla, and by morning are withering away. During their short-lived beauty few flowers can compare with this lovely plant, for when open they are nearly a foot in diameter, the inside being of a straw yellow, appear like the rays of a bright star; the outside is chocolate brown. *C. serpentinus* is musk-scented.

**Cerinth minor** (*Honeywort*).—An annual, bearing purple, scented flowers with a yellow tube; the honey juice these tubes contain are a great attraction to bees. This plant grows wild in the fields of South Europe.

**Cestrum nocturnum.**—An evergreen Mexican shrub, with scented attractions attached to the flowers. *C. vespertinum* is vanilla-scented.

**Champaca.** See *Michelia Champaca*.

**Chamædorea fragrans.**—A tropical American palm with white flowers that emit an elegant perfume very like Maréchal Neil roses.

**Chailletia.**—Tropical shrubby or climbing trees. *C. pedunculata* bears insignificant white, scented flowers.

**Cheilanthes fragrans**, or **Polypodium fragrans.**—A greenhouse fern from South Europe, the fronds of which when handled emit a pleasant perfume resembling new-mown hay, which they retain a long time after being gathered. *C. suaveolens* and *C. odora*, from the island of Madeira, possess similar attractions.

**Cheiranthus Cheiri** (*Wallflower*).—A perennial flowering plant with delicately fragrant flowers.

'The yellow Wallflower, stained with iron brown;  
That scents the garden far around.'—THOMSON.

It is the flower with which romance-writers embellish their stories relating to ruins and desolate places. From the fact that Wall-

flowers grew upon old walls, and were seen on the casements and battlements of ancient castles and among the remains of abbeys, the minstrels and troubadours were accustomed to wear a bouquet of these flowers as the emblem of an affection which is proof against time and misfortune :

‘ Who loves my flower—the sweetest flower  
 Thrown rudely o’er the ruined tower,  
 Will she her fragrant soul exhale  
 Unheeded on the lonely wall ? ’—LANGHORNE.

The common Wallflower is a native of Southern Europe, and was well known in the time of the Greeks ; its scented attractions have through all succeeding ages rendered it a favourite, and in whatever way we may take it, we possess but few flowers that adapt themselves so readily to almost any situation in the garden, and throw out their fragrance at almost all seasons. Lord Bacon observes ‘ that they are very delightful when planted under the parlour window, from whence their fragrance is felt throughout the dwelling-house.

‘ By the roofless tower,  
 Where the wallflower scents the air.’—BURNS.

The traditional origin of the flower would almost indicate the origin of the names of ‘ Bloody Warriors ’ and of ‘ Bloody Walls.’ To give the legend at length would occupy too much space ; a *résumé* of it may be of interest :—

‘ The sweetness of the sweet Wallflower  
 Breathed from a cleft in the ruined tower.’—FLORA.

In an ancient castle in the south of Scotland a fair maiden was kept a prisoner, having given her heart to the young heir of a hostile clan ; and, as blood had been shed between the chiefs on both sides, the deadly hatred of those blood-stained days forbade all hope of a union. At length, after various stratagems, gaining admission as a wandering troubadour, it was arranged that the maiden should make her escape, the knight to await her arrival with horses and a retinue. Herrick gives the following lines as a sad conclusion of the legend :—

‘ Up she got upon a wall,  
 Attempted down to slide withal.  
 But the silken twist untied ;  
 She fell, and bruised and there she died.  
 Love, in pity to the deed,  
 And her loving luckless speed,  
 Turn’d her to this plant we call  
 The scented flower upon the wall.’

Fields of Wallflower which are largely grown for cutting for the

London markets are grateful alike to sight and smell, and the rich fragrance the flowers dispense fill the air with sweetness. In its wild state the flowers are always single and of a bright yellow colour, but cultivation has done wonders with it, and in the present day we are in possession of varieties of various shades, pale yellow to gold, and bright chestnut to deep maroon. The double alpine varieties are very fragrant, and exceedingly useful in borders and rockeries. The habit of the wallflower is almost perfect—dwarf, bushy, and compact.

**Cherry Pie.** *See Heliotropum.*

**Chimaphila.**—A genus of shrubby evergreen plants, natives of the cooler parts of the Northern hemisphere, bearing handsome bell-shaped flowers, generally white and very sweet-scented.

**Chimonanthus fragrans** (*Winter Sweet*, or *Chinese Snowdrop Tree*).—Closely allied to the *Calycanthus*. This is one of the most charming hardy winter-flowering shrubs it is possible to have, blossoming as it does in almost any aspect but the north. It is also excellent as a cut flower, for a bunch of its budding twigs placed in water will last a long time, and emit a delightful fragrance at a time of year when the floral world seems wrapt in slumber, for it flowers in the depth of winter before the leaves appear, like the naked Jessamine. The perfume emitted from the somewhat insignificant blooms is exceedingly powerful but pleasing.

**Chionanthus retusus.**—An American deciduous shrub bearing clusters of white starry flowers, delicately perfumed.

**Chlidanthus fragrans.**—A South American bulbous plant that bears yellow fragrant tubular flowers. Also called *Pancratium luteum*.

**Chloranthus inconspicuus.**—A Chinese shrub, with fragrant flowers that are dried and largely employed in scenting the more expensive perfumed Teas. *C. officinalis*, from Java, is strongly aromatic.

**Choisya ternata** (*American Orange Flower*).—A handsome shrub from Mexico; the flowers are pure white and star-shaped, very freely produced, and emit a pleasing but not too powerful odour, strongly resembling the Hawthorn.

**Chonemorpha macrophylla**, an Indian climber with white fragrant flowers.

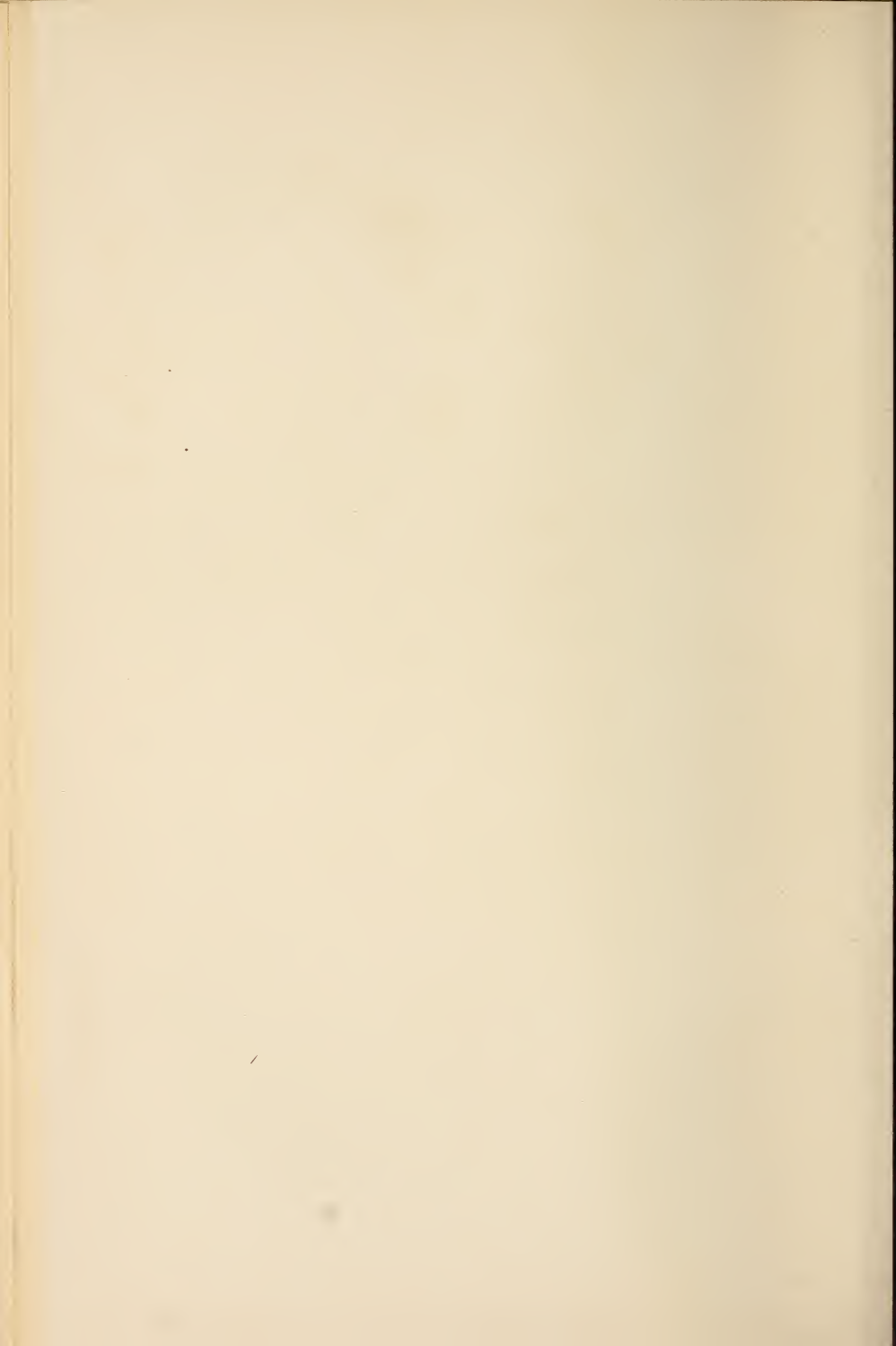
**Chroolepis**, a mossy plant found growing on damp walls, bark of old trees, etc., when fresh it emits a scent like that of violets; also known as Sweet-scented Byssus.

**Chrysanthemum** (*Queen of the Autumn*).—Although this charming genus of flowering plants, mostly from Japan, is rarely met with possessing scented attractions in their dainty blooms, the foliage





CYTISUS.



of many species emits a peculiar aromatic smell when bruised or passed through the hand, and also imparts a pleasing fragrance to the atmosphere of the greenhouse in which the plants are standing; beyond this it seems a great pity such a charming class should be practically destitute of a sweet scent.

'Yet in spite of the skill of *Chrysanthemum* growers, there are two things that they cannot do. One is to raise a blue flower. Tradition says that blue *Chrysanthemums* are raised and jealously guarded in some secluded Buddhist monasteries in Japan; but no stranger is allowed to look upon them, nor will the priests permit them to be propagated in any way beyond what is necessary for keeping up their stock. Pictures of blue *Chrysanthemums* are frequently seen on Japanese pottery, but whether the potters have painted from nature or from their own imaginations no one can tell. In spite of the most diligent search no European has been able to come across the blue flower, and many of our most experienced growers openly scoff at the idea of its existing as ridiculous. The blue *Chrysanthemum*, they declare, is as impossible as the blue Rose. The other thing growers have not yet been able to do is to obtain really sweet-scented varieties. Not very long ago a French exhibitor declared that he had overcome this latter difficulty, and he had on view a number of plants whose blossoms emitted a delightful odour. At first every one was delighted, but soon suspicions were aroused, and on examination it was found that the smell had been obtained by letting a few drops of scent fall on each flower.'

**Cinchona.**—An evergreen forest tree from South America, now largely grown for the production of what is known commercially as Peruvian Bark; the flowers are of a pinkish white, and very fragrant.

**Cineraria lanata.**—An herbaceous variety of this popular flowering plant from the Canary Isles, bearing white and red flowers, that possess a dainty violet fragrance.

**Cinna arundinacea.**—A grass with hay-scented foliage.

**Cinnamon Vine.** See *Dioscorea batatta*.

**Cinnamomum Cassia.**—An Indian tree which yields the Cinnamon of commerce. *C. Zeylanicum*, also an Eastern tree, bears flowers smelling like the rose.

**Cinamomosa.**—A small tree from Madagascar with aromatic leaves, belonging to the *Magnolia* family.

**Cistus (Rock Rose).**—Flowering shrubs peculiar for the balsamic odour given off by the leaves when bruised. *C. ladaniferus* is a variety deserving of extending culture, its foliage when rubbed against gives off a rich fragrance. Before the dew has dispersed in the early morning is the best time to enjoy the delicate aroma dispensed by this dainty plant. Native of South Europe.

**Citharexylum suberratum.**—A large handsome shrub from tropical America, bearing drooping racemes of milk-white fragrant flowers.

**Citriosma.**—South American shrubby trees, the leaves of which secrete an oily substance of a strong Citron odour.

**Citrus.**—An extensive genus of ornamental and useful evergreen trees, which embrace the Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Shaddock, etc. The Orange (*C. aurantium*) is supposed to be indigenous to Asia, and its fruit to be the golden apples which the daughter of Hesperus caused to be so strictly guarded by a dragon. The flowers of the whole family are deliciously fragrant, and the fruit of all are well known; they are largely grown in the warmer parts of the temperate, and also in tropical climates, where their beauty is a great attraction. Extensive orchards of Oranges have formed the principal source of revenue in many Spanish provinces for generations, and some of these groves still carry trees stated to be six or seven hundred years old, that bear an abundance of flowers which fill the air with their perfume for miles round, and this delightful fertility and fragrance extends more often along the coast line of the Mediterranean until we come to the shores of the Adriatic. Some plants have a more powerful odour, but there is a freshness in the aroma of an Orange grove that is superb, and as the tree is at the same time in all stages of its bearing—in flower and in fruit, it is hardly possible to imagine any object more beautiful.

The perfumes of Arabia do not exceed the fragrance of these groves along the northern coast of the Mediterranean, in which countless other flowers blend their sweets with that of the Orange; and it is pleasing to know that this most delightful group of scented flowering trees are now very widely grown as a commercial commodity, whilst in all our leading establishments they are cultivated under glass, planted out as shrubs or to cover walls in conservatories, or otherwise add charm to the surroundings of a daintily-furnished garden. *C. Limonum*, the Lemon of commerce, is a sweetly-scented variety. *C. Limetta* is the Lime fruit of the West Indies. It is a thorny evergreen tree, the leaves being very fragrant, whilst the flowers are powerfully perfumed.

Like all familiar customs whose origin is lost in antiquity, the wearing of Orange blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following pretty legend from Spain:—

An African prince presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant, but a foreign ambassador was tormented



by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He used every possible means, fair or foul, to accomplish his purpose, but all his efforts coming to naught, he gave up in despair.

The fair daughter of the court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the *dot* which the family considered necessary in a bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of Orange blossoms, the gardener thoughtlessly gave it to his daughter.

Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair, the wily ambassador offered her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she give him the branch and say nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on her way to the altar, in graceful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another piece of the lucky tree to adorn her hair.

Whether the poor court gardener lost his head in consequence of the daughter's treachery the legend does not state, but many lands now know the wonderful tree, and ever since that wedding day Orange blossoms have been considered a fitting adornment for a bride.

All the tribe take some years to reach maturity, and require the experience of an expert to grow them properly in the British climate.

'Odour of Orange flower and spice  
Reached them from to time,  
Like airs that breathe from Paradise,  
Upon a world of crime.'—LONGFELLOW.

**Clausena heptaphylla.**—A small shrub, the leaves of which when bruised emit a most agreeable fragrance, like that of anise-seed.

**Clematis.**—A popular and highly ornamental genus of deciduous climbing or shrubby plants, that produce a large quantity of beautiful flowers, elegant alike in form and colour. It is unfortunate so few of them possess scented attractions. The favourite species in this respect is the variety *flammula*, better known as Traveller's Joy, Old Man's Beard, and Virgin's Bower.

This sweet-scented Clematis, with flowers embroidered like pale stars over the whole plant in summer, is the very type of elegance and grace, with a perfume which is the most spiritual, impalpable, and yet far-spreading, of all vegetable odours—a perpetual pearl of simplicity intermingled with fragrance. In spite of these delightful scented attractions, none of our poets appear to have noticed it from this point, although Bishop Mant may have intended to record its beauties in this direction when he says :—

'The Traveller's Joy,  
Most dainty when its flowers assume  
Their autumn form of feathery plume.'

*C. campaniflora*, the Bell-flower Clematis, is a Portuguese variety,

with pale blue flowers, that are delicately scented; *C. graveolens*, from Persia, with pale yellow flowers; *C. triloba*, a native of India, with dainty-smelling white flowers; *C. paniculata*, from Japan, with pure white flowers, borne in immense sheets, and of a most penetrating fragrance; *C. montana* is an Indian climbing variety, bearing flowing wreaths of snow-white blossoms, dispensing a delightful perfume. *C. aristata* is an Australian climbing species, commonly known there as the wedding flower. It rapidly covers arbours, and bears a pale yellow, deliciously scented, star-like bloom. The *Gardener's Chronicle* says:—"Of the English hybridised varieties, *C. Fair Rosamond*, *C. Edith Jackman*, *C. Maiden's Blush*, *C. The Queen*, *C. Duchess of Edinburgh*, *C. Stella*, and *C. Vesta*, are remarkable for their strong and agreeable fragrance—something intermediate between Violets and Primroses—which they exhale when in a warm, sunny atmosphere, and which is most pronounced in Fair Rosamond. It is found also that the odour varies; in the cases of Fair Rosamond, Edith Jackman, and Maiden's Blush, the perfume is that of the Violet; in the cases of the Queen, Stella, and Vesta, that of the Primrose. It is supposed that the quality of fragrance was originally derived from *C. Fortunei*; the flowers of this double form, introduced from Japan, have a slight and agreeable fragrance, like that of the Orange blossom.

"In reference to the culture of these fragrant Clematises, it should be borne in mind that as they partake of the character of *C. patens*, they bloom early on the ripened wood of the previous year, and not like *C. Jackmanni* and its allies, on the young wood of the current year; therefore pruning is of the first importance, and it should consist in cutting away the whole wood which has borne flowers in the previous spring, and weak, straggling, and overcrowded growths." *C. crispa* (*American Blue Bells*), is distinct and beautiful, with pretty bell-shaped flowers, borne in great profusion from June till frost, and petals well reflexed. To add to the charm of novelty and colour, the flowers emit a delightful Bergamot fragrance; it is a strong vigorous climber, attaining readily in good situations a height of ten to twelve feet. *C. Davidiana*, a Japanese introduction, as an upright shrubby habit, from two to four feet high, with fresh foliage: the flowers circle and cluster in the greatest profusion around each whorl of leaves, making several tiers extending one above the other from near the ground to the top of the foliage. The flowers are long, tubular, bell-shaped; of perfect form, and distinct, deep lavender colour, with the delicious fragrance of lemon and spice.

**Clerodendron.**—A genus of beautiful flowering plants, embracing many

species, including *C. fragrans*, a common garden plant in China, and one that is but seldom found in cultivation in England. It deserves more favour than it receives, if only on account of the delicious fragrance of its flowers, which are white, double in the cultivated form, resembling the bloom of double Hawthorn, and borne in large clusters like fairy roses. It grows very rapidly in a warm greenhouse, and when planted out soon covers a large space if allowed to do so. *C. trichotomum*, likewise from the East, is one of the most valuable additions to our shrub list that has been made for a very long time. It is of thick bushy habit, with bold dark green leaves, and purplish white flowers, that are deliciously fragrant, the leaves also possessing a strong odour. That it is quite hardy in England has been conclusively proved in several widely different parts of the country, and where it has formed nice bushy specimens, and flowered well from year to year. *C. odoratum*, with pale blue flowers. *C. phlomoides*, with yellowish-white bloom, and *C. aculeatum*, are both daintily scented, whilst *C. inerme* has sweet-smelling leaves.

**Clethra alnifolia** (*Sweet Bush*).—A hardy flowering shrub from the United States, dense growing, with dark green leaves, and upright feathery spikes of creamy-white flowers, intensely fragrant, and continuing in bloom a long time, the foliage when bruised also emits a peculiar odour. *C. arborea*, another fine variety, popularly known as *Lily of the Valley tree*, the blooms being suggestive of this flower in form and fragrance. *C. acuminata* bears drooping scented flowers.

**Cleyera**.—An Asiatic evergreen bush, bearing white or yellow sweet-scented flowers.

**Clintonia uniflora**.—A liliaceous plant from California, with white fragrant flowers.

**Clusia odorata**.—A shrubby plant from Central America ; grown with us as a stove evergreen ; the flowers possess a pleasant odour.

**Coleus aromaticus**.—A violet-flowered variety from India, with peculiarly scented foliage ; beyond this feature the leaves do not carry that beautiful range of colours by which we best know the genus.

**Collania dulcis**.—A greenhouse perennial from Persia, bearing clusters of flowers on an upright stem, cream-coloured and scented, followed by sweet fruit, which is eagerly sought after by the natives.

**Colocasia odorata**.—An Eastern herbivorous plant of the Arum tribe, of noble aspect. The fragrance of the pale greenish-yellow flowers of this species, which resembles Mignonette, renders it

very desirable to cultivate, as they fill the air with a delightful odour.

'The diffused odour, as it pervades the entire atmosphere of a hothouse, resembles that of Mignonette; but the more powerful and concentrated fragrance is of that of the sweet aromatic nature of that of some orchids.'

—*Journal of Horticulture.*

**Coltsfoot.** *See* **Tussilago fragrans.**

**Comptonia asplenifolia.**—A deciduous bushy shrub of the Myrtle family from North America, where it is known as the Sweet Fern Bush. Its leaves are long and narrow with peculiar rounded lobes, and they very much resemble those of the Ceterach Fern, hence its name Sweet Fern Bush. When touched it gives off a rich spicy fragrance. Attractive in leafage as well as fragrant, it is a shrub worthy of more notice and attention, and looks well in a small group near the margin of shrub plantations.

**Conocephalus Roxburghii.**—An Eastern shrub, with small white sweet-scented flowers.

**Conoclinium cœlestinum.**—A common plant in waste places throughout the United States, with blue tubular flowers, possessing a fragrant odour.

**Convallaria majalis** (*Lily of the Valley*).—Who does not know this pure emblem of innocence and modesty? It is one of old England's native gems, and the happy spring season of the year produces no plant more elegant or exquisite in fragrance than these graceful spikes of perfumed bells of lily whiteness. *See Illustration.*

This elegantly modest plant formerly grew in our woods and valleys in great abundance, but it has now become rare in its natural state. Gerard tells us that in his time (1600) it grew plentifully on Hampstead Heath, on Bushy Heath, and at Lee, in Kent; it forms a desirable plant along the shady banks of lakes and ornamental streams, where the breath of its powerful fragrance, distributed over a considerable area, is almost oppressing, although the odour is said to be a certain antidote for the headache. Few flowers are more striking in tall vases, and the tiny tubes, mounted singly or in threes, give chaste variety in bouquets that puzzle many, and gratify every one. There are several varieties, the double and single white-flowered, the double and single red-flowered, the pink flowered; none of these, however, carries the delightful scent so strongly as the common kind; all are entitled to a place in the more secluded spots of our gardens, and amongst the shrubs of woodland walks. The whole group prefer a light sandy soil. They are increased by parting the roots in autumn, and should only be disturbed every third year. If confined in pots they will sometimes



produce a pretty red berry, the seed in which will readily germinate. This chaste and beautiful flower could not fail to attract the notice of our poets—

‘ Sweet flower of the valley, with blossoms like snow  
Sweet Lily ! thy loveliness is unique, I trow.’

Barton thus daintily sings its praises :—

‘ The Lily of the Vale, whose virgin flowers  
Scent every breeze beneath its leafy bowers.’

Keats, revelling to his heart’s delight, immortalised it in the strongest terms :—

‘ No flower amid the garden fairer grows  
Than the sweet Lily of the lovely vale,  
The queen of flowers.’

‘ Sweet May Lilies richest odours shed  
Down in the valley’s shady bed.’—SCOTT.

‘ Where, scattered wild, the Lily of the Vale  
Its balmy essences prevail.’—THOMSON.

‘ The Lily of the Vale,  
That loves the ground, and from the sun withholds  
Her pensive beauty, from the breeze her sweets.’—WORDSWORTH.

‘ Dainty white Lily,  
Dressed like a bride,  
Shining with whiteness,  
And scented beside.’—AXON.

**Convolvulus.**—Among our common flowers there are many to be found growing in the meadows which diffuse a gentle fragrance most gratifying to the sense. The most frequent is the field Convolvulus, ordinarily called ‘ Bindweed.’ Its sweet-scented blossoms, whose smell resembles that of the Almond, are striped with white and rose colours, and with its leaves of a delicate green, trail along the meadow, or around the trunks of trees, and sometimes support themselves by clinging to the corn. The fragrance of these flowers may be enjoyed by all during the summer and autumnal months, with the many others to be found in every spot where the grass is growing and the wild-flowers budding. Other dainty kinds will be found under *Ipomæa*.

**Conyza camphorata.**—A hardy herbaceous shrub, giving off a strong smell of Camphor. Closely allied to our common Fleabane.

**Cooperia Drummondii** (*Evening Star Flower*).—A bulbous Central American plant, that opens its long tubular and fragrant Primrose-scented flowers during the evening. *C. pedunculata* is another scented variety that is night-blooming.

'The nocturnal flowering of this plant is an anomaly in the order, and the more remarkable because its nearest kin, the *Zephyranthes*, requires a powerful sun to make it expand. "The flower is fragrant, smelling like a primrose. Appears to flower successively, from the earliest spring till September."'—*Herbert*.

**Cornflag.** *See* *Gladiolus*.

**Coronilla.**—A half-hardy ornamental shrubby perennial, sometimes annual, chiefly from Central Europe. *C. glauca* is a variety bearing clusters of yellow fragrant flowers through the summer, whilst under glass, if trained against a wall, it will remain in flower the best part of the year. The silvery-haired variety, *C. argentea*, is equally as dainty.

**Correa** (*Australian Fuchsia*).—A flowering shrub. There are several species, all peculiarly scented in leaf and flower.

**Corylopsis spicata.**—A Japanese shrub, bearing pendulous racemes of yellow cowslip-scented flowers, that appear before the leaves in spring. *C. pauciflora* is similarly attractive.

**Corypha umbraculifera** (*Fan Palm*).—A native of the East Indies; giant in form, and bearing lovely yellow blossoms, so powerfully scented, that it is necessary to cut them away when near dwelling-houses.

**Cotula Cunninghami** (*Sneeze weed*).—A West Australian odorous herb.

**Cowslip.** *See* *Primula*.

**Crassula.** *See* *Kalosanthus*.

**Cratægus oxycantha** (*Hawthorn, May Blossom*).—There are many varieties of this beautiful family of shrubby trees distributed throughout the world, and all of them are so ornamental and highly odoriferous, that wherever their introduction is practicable, it is strongly recommended. The beauty of their myrtle-like blossoms, their exquisite fragrance, and the successive profusion of delicately tinted fruit, give them more than ordinary charms. The luxuriant Balms of Asia give no more grateful perfume than this sweet-flowering shrub presents, nor does the garland of Flora possess a more simple yet charming blossom than that put forth by this British hedge beauty. It is said that Hawthorn flowers not only regale the spirits by their spicy odour, but that they possess the power of attracting and destroying other perfumes.

Few trees are more attractive than the sweet May of our English hedgerows, and it not only delights our senses with its beauty and perfume, but affords a cooling shade in sunny fields, under which its fragrance is diffused in the pure country air.

May-day in the rural parts of England is still a lovely and a



DAPHNE.





merry one, through the most picturesque and romantic of its ancient observances, in which the dainty flowers of this plant takes a leading part. One can readily imagine what a gay scene old London must have been when the doors were decked with Hawthorn, and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, and all the other fantastic dancers were performing their antics round the May-pole, or when all the young men and maidens were off by sunrise to the fields to wash their faces in the dew and gather the May. Every rural custom which tends to infuse poetical feeling amongst the country lads and lasses, to sweeten and soften unpolished rustic manners without destroying their simplicity, is worthy of encouragement.

The scent of the May blossom is proverbially sweet, and poets have much to say in its praise ; poor Keats, who was passionately fond of the flower, addresses it thus :—

‘So I straightway went to pick a posy  
Of luxurious May both white and rosy.’

‘A bush of May bloom with bees about them.  
Ah, sure no tasteful nook could be without them.’

The Hawthorn was amongst Burns’s floral pets, as his favourite flower of spring ; in his farewell to Highland Mary, he thus exclaims :

‘How rich the Hawthorn’s blossom !’

Again, in one of his happiest moments he sings :—

‘Tis when a youthful, modest pair  
In others arms breathe out the tender tale  
Beneath the milk-white Thorn that scents the evening gale.’

There are many varieties, single and double blossom, ranging from white and scarlet in colour, and all are well adapted as single specimens on lawns.

**Crinum.**—A genus of handsome, bulbous sub-tropical plants, chiefly from South Africa, many varieties of which bear quantities of delightfully scented flowers. *C. Moorei* is remarkable for its exquisite purity and delicate rich fragrance, and there are many other sorts that are pleasingly refreshing in the spicy odours they emit. *C. amabile*, from Sumatra, is one of the most magnificent. Those who have never seen this giant in flower, can hardly imagine what Crinums are like at their best. *C. capense*, *C. scabrum*, very fragrant at night. *C. brevifolium*, *C. longifolium*, useful for bouquets or for decorating rooms, as its flowers will impart a dainty odour for several days. *C. Americanum*, *C. lorifolium*, *C. Sumatranum*, *C. latifolium*, *C. superbum*, *C. amœnum*, *C. angus-*

*tum*, all sweetly fragrant. None of the group are hardy, but can readily be cultivated under glass from bulbs, obtainable through any of the large nurserymen.

**Crocus.**—The most popular varieties of this charming early spring-flowering bulbous plant have little or no scent, a few of the lesser known sorts, however, are fragrant, notably, *C. versicolor*, which has a strong smell of Violets. *C. suaveolens* is known as the fragrant Crocus. *C. imperati*, white and purple; *C. odoratus* and *C. sativus*, autumn-flowering. The Saffron Crocus, *C. colchicum*, was held in high esteem by ancient Eastern nations. Horace informs us that its blooms were largely employed to strew throughout saloons and theatres, where a pleasant fragrance was desirable, tinctures of various kinds were compounded, scented with its odour, this was poured into fountains, and the costly and cherished perfume was dispersed amongst the guests.

**Crossostephium artemisioides.**—A curious shrub, remarkable for the strong balsamic odour of its leaves. A native of sub-tropical countries.

**Crucianella molluginoides.**—A pretty perennial trailing plant from Persia, with umbels of pink flowers that emit an agreeable fragrance. *C. stylosa* and *C. suaveolens*, with yellow flowers, come from Russia.

**Cunila mariana.**—A member of the family *Labiatae*, known in North America as the Common Dittany. Gray mentions that it is found on dry hills south of New York and westward. The plant is about a foot high, bushy in habit, producing small tubular lilac flowers in profusion. The leaves are ovate, and the whole plant has an aromatic odour.

**Cuphea lanceolata.**—A Mexican annual, the whole plant possessing a powerful fragrance.

**Cupia.**—Indian shrubs bearing scented flowers. *C. scandens*, *C. truncata*, and *C. cymosa* are all pleasant in this respect.

**Cupressus.**—Evergreen trees mostly from California, very ornamental in growth, and with foliage that has a peculiar balsamic odour.

**Curcuma.**—A genus of East Indian herbaceous plants, with gorgeously coloured flowers, many of which possess scented attractions. The leaves of *C. Zerumbet* are very fragrant when bruised. *C. Zedoaria* and *C. rubescens* also carry a delightful aromatic fragrance.

**Cuscuta odorata.**—A parasitical plant, belonging to a family that is common in all climes; this variety is the only one that appears to possess scented attractions. The seeds lie dormant in the ground until a crop is put on the land congenial to their taste, when they germinate, and throwing their thread-like tendrils in every direction,

these detach themselves from the earth and live upon the plants they encircle. Clover is a plant to which it is very partial. Its white flowers are produced in compact clusters. *C. epithymum*, a tropical variety that clothes Indian shrubs with a web like golden cord is studded with sweet-scented blossoms. *C. verrucosa*, another Eastern species bearing white bell-shaped flowers, smelling strongly of violets and cowslips mixed.

**Cyanella odorata.**—A bulbous plant from South Africa, bearing red fragrant flowers.

**Cyclamen.**—A genus of delightfully attractive bulbous plants, mostly from the Alps and other mountainous districts of Southern Europe; careful selection and hybridisation has produced some beautiful forms that are marvels of beauty when in full bloom; many species are powerfully scented, notably *C. persicum*, the kind generally cultivated for decorating conservatories. The whole group can be readily grown from seed, or if a quick return is desired it is best to purchase bulbs. This lovely plant is strongly recommended to all who desire beautiful and elegant bloom at a season of the year when scented flowers are scarce. *See Illustration.*

**Cyclopia genistoides.**—A South African shrub with pretty yellow flowers. It is commonly known as Bush Tea, and has an agreeable tea-like smell.

**Cynoches chlorochilum.** *See Orchids.*

**Cymbidium sinense.** *See Orchids.*

**Cynoglossum suaveolens.**—An Australian species of the common Hound's-tongue, possessing a delicious odour.

**Cyperus.**—A genus of plants of the Sedge family, widely distributed over the warmer parts of the globe. *C. longus*, a British species, is said to possess the odour of violets in its joints, whilst *C. rotundus* and *C. scariosus*, both Indian kinds, are largely employed in the manipulation of Eastern perfumes.

**Cyrtanthus odorus.**—A bulbous and herbivorous South African plant, bearing pendulous crimson fragrant flowers. *C. M'Kenii* is also sweet-scented.

**Cytisus.**—One of the most beautiful hardy native shrubby plants is *C. scoparius*, known under the popular name of Broom, it is common to all who visit our heaths and copses; the genus is widely distributed throughout Europe, and many beautiful hybrid species owe their presence to the undertakings of expert gardeners, who have intermingled the beauties of one kind with the attractive features of another. The elegant bloom of this dainty variety is golden yellow in colour, and slightly scented with an odour resembling honey. The Spanish Broom, *C. albus*, is an elegant

white flowering variety. Other generic names under which this genus is known are *Genista*, *Spartium*, *Teline*. The golden-flowered greenhouse *Cytisus* is an ornamental shrub closely allied to the common Broom; there are several varieties, most of which carry a profusion of yellow pea-like flowers that are agreeably fragrant. One plant, when in full flower, will impart a dainty perfume throughout the conservatory, and the flowers likewise are useful for vases. *See Illustration*.

'Far dearer to me are yon humble Broom bowers  
Where the Blue-bell and Gowan lurk lowly unseen;  
For there, lightly tripping among the sweet flowers,  
A-list'ning the linnet, oft wanders my Jean.'—BURNS.

**Dactylanthus Taylori.**—A wonderfully curious parasitical plant from New Zealand bearing white sweet-scented flowers, with an odour somewhat like that of a full-flavoured Melon.

**Daffodil.** *See Narcissus*.

**Daphne.**—A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, named after the nymph beloved of Apollo, many of which are quite hardy; the whole class possess elegant scented attractions and are deserving of the most extended cultivation, both under glass and in the garden border, whilst few flowers are more useful for the vase or bouquet. *D. mezereum*, probably the best known of the group, is a handsome European shrub, with deliciously fragrant star-shaped flowers, that range in colour from pure white to dark pink, and appear before the leaves in early spring; they are formed in clusters all round the growth of the previous season. This variety used to be found as a wildling in many of our woods; not only has it been lost in its natural habitat, but it is now unhappily only very sparingly grown even in gardens, where its perfume will fill the air to a considerable distance with a refreshing odour.

*D. cneorum* is almost a perpetual bloomer, and generally retains its foliage through the winter; the flowers are of a pink colour and very fragrant. *D. genkwa*, a deciduous kind, producing lilac blossoms before the leaves come out. *D. pontica*, *D. alpina*, *D. indica*, *D. Fortuni*, *D. japonica*, and *D. odora* are varieties that are each modestly beautiful and delightfully fragrant. A scarce and very choice Alpine variety is *D. Blagayana*, with tubular yellowish white flowers, powerfully sweet-scented, and filling the air with a spicy odour. *See Illustration*.

'Sweet flowers of love, they sing inspired lays  
By throwing out their beauty in Spring's early days.'—ANON.

**Dalbergia latifolia** (*Indian Rosewood*).—A species of Eastern tropical



forest tree with scented wood, largely used for commercial purposes; it bears a profusion of greenish-white flowers, the fine fragrance of which perfumes the air in the evening.

**Datura** (*Thorn Apple*, *Stramonium*).—A handsome class of soft-wooded flowering shrubs, mostly natives of semi-tropical climates. They will grow to the height of 5 or 6 feet in a season, and produce, amidst a mass of elegant foliage, large and fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers, from 6 to 12 inches in length and proportionately thick. The colours are various, and the flowers both single and double. Others open their blossom in the evening only. The whole group form noble objects if planted out in suitable situations in the early summer. They are mostly annuals, and their beauty disappears as soon as the heat departs; those that are lasting may be taken under glass to impart a delicate, yet powerful scent throughout the greenhouse.

‘The giant Datura bares her breast  
Of fragrant scent, a virgin white,  
A pearl amidst the realms of night.’—BISHOP HEBER.

**Day lily.** See *Hemerocallis*.

**Decumaria.**—Hardy climbers. *D. barbara*, from Texas, is a beautiful variety that produces bunches of white flowers scented like the Hawthorn. *D. sinensis*, from China, also possesses similar attractions.

**Delphinium Brunonianum.**—A musk-scented variety of this member of the Larkspur family, found in elevated places in the mountains of Northern India. *D. glaciale* is another species, the whole plant being strongly impregnated with musk.

**Detarium Senegalense.**—A West African tree, bearing white fragrant flowers, followed by an edible fruit the size of a peach.

**Deutzia.**—Neat-growing, hardy, shrubby plants, largely cultivated for winter and spring decoration of the greenhouse and conservatory. Out of doors they form dense bushes, that are literally covered with racemes of pretty white flowers in spring; they drop their leaves in autumn, the small plants can then be lifted, transferred in pots under glass in heat, and forced into bloom during the winter months; the flowers emit a pleasing fragrance like May, and are exceedingly attractive. There are double and single varieties, likewise a rose-coloured kind.

**Dianthus caryophyllus.**—Carnation, Pink, Picotee. See *Illustration*.

‘Of all the flowers that adorn the garden,’ says Hogg, ‘whether they charm the eye with their beauty, or regale the sense of smelling by their fragrance, this family may justly be said to hold high

rank ; in stateliness of growth, brilliancy and diversity of colours, and the sweetness of perfume, it never fails to attract our regard and attention.'

In its wild state this flower, found growing on poor and dry soil in some parts of England, attracts no notice from its beauty, nor has it much scent. Under cultivation, however, it has become one of the most popular, both for its supreme beauty of form and, in many cases, its rich spicy odour. In Queen Elizabeth's time it seems to have been a flower held in high estimation, for we find it often celebrated by the poets of her day. Shenstone, for instance, gives the following dainty lines in its favour :—

'Let yon admired Carnation own,  
Not all for needful use alone ;  
There while the seeds of future blossoms dwell,  
'Tis coloured for the sight, perfumed to please the smell.'

Here are some sweet lines sent me by Mrs. Howard Watson :—

'Red Carnations blushing bright,  
Sun-kissed flowers of love's own hue,  
Fair adorers of the light,  
Heavenly odours spring from you !  
From the warmth ye gain your charms !  
Blooming in love's circling arms.

'O, ye fair Carnation blooms,  
Yours the happy lot to give  
Lovely looks and fair perfumes,  
All the days 'tis yours to live !  
Children of the light are ye,  
Teaching praise and love to me.'

The various groups are divided into classes according to the markings of the flower ; under the heading of *Selfs*, flowers of one colour only ; *Fancies*, flowers with markings on coloured grounds ; *Bizarres*, flowers striped or variegated with three or four shades of colour ; *Flakes*, flowers of two colours only, striped heavily length-wise through the petals, and yellow grounds, a new class fast becoming very popular ; *Picotees* are classed according to the colour of the edges of the petals.

*Show Varieties*.—This section embraces the varieties usually seen on the exhibition table. In form they are perfection, and in colour the most exquisite ; add to this their lovely perfume, when they possess it, and abundance of flower, there is no wonder at their being held in such high esteem by lovers of the beautiful. *White Dame* and *Florence Thoday* are highly scented representatives of this group.

*Garden Varieties.*—These are prized on account of their hardiness, their free flowering propensities, and the fact that they remain a goodly period in bloom; the flowers are not wanting in attractiveness, and the odour of few other hardy plants is more generally acceptable. They produce an abundance of bloom, and are grown in large quantities to supply our markets. It is thought by many that the Old Crimson is the only one of the race that is odoriferous, but it is not so, and although it should have a prominent position among sweet-scented flowers, there are others that ought to be associated with it. These are *Mrs. Matthews*, pure white flowers of fine form, and delightfully fragrant; *Rosa Bonheur*, a beautiful variety with pink flowers; *Geant des Batailles*, a grand scarlet flower; *King of the Yellows*, *Prince Arthur*, purple; *Blush Clove*, a blush variety of the *Old Crimson Clove*; *Gloire de Nancy*, with pure white flowers, which are clove-scented; *Miss Ellen Terry*, white; *Mrs. F. Watts*, white; *Lord Hillingdon*, yellow and red; *Falstaff*, crimson scarlet; *M. Allcot*, white striped rose; *General Stewart*, deep crimson; *Bucleuch Clove*, rose and white; *Mary Morris*, rose pink; *Murillo*, bright red; *Paul Engleheart*, crimson; *Windsor Bride*, pure white; *Cantab.*, bright rose; *Empress*, pure white; *Leander*, yellow; *Elsie*, yellow and white; *Alfred Ash*, rose; *Dr. Park*, deep pink; *Lady Henry Grosvenor*, *Miss Mary Godfrey*, white; *The Burn Seedling*.

*Tree or Perpetual Varieties.*—A most interesting and useful group. As a section they must be considered unique, and if properly cultivated they are invaluable for conservatory decoration during autumn, winter, and at a time when flowers are scarce. The Malmaison class are grand Carnations belonging to the perpetual flowering section. Varieties with delightful scented attractions are *Mrs. L. de Rothschild*, rosy pink; *La Belle*, *George Fry*, *Queen of Roses*, *Countess of Paris*, *Iver White*, *Uriah Pike*, dull scarlet; *Mrs. A. Hemsley*, deep crimson; and *Duke of York*, dark crimson. Of Pinks the best representatives are *Her Majesty*, white; *Clove Pink*, deep rose; *Anne Boleyn*, dark rose; *Mrs. Sinkins*, white; and *Stanley*, white.

It has been remarked in the pages of *The Garden* that Carnations are in danger of losing one of their greatest charms, namely, their delightful scent. It is important to urge that they should be scented, because by far the majority of present day kinds—I allude chiefly to garden *Sels*, whether English or French—are as scentless as the Baroness Rothschild Rose. It is true that these fine kinds appeal to us strongly through other channels, by reason of such merits as vigour, freedom of flowering, fine form, rich colour, etc.,

and they find much favour; but the crowning charm of all, which we seek too often in vain, is that of scent. All who look for the natural charms of Carnations must surely deplore the want of scent in the modern varieties, and the sooner we remedy the evil the better. Carnations doubtless have not become all but scentless at one step. In the improvement of recent years the charm of scent has been ignored or forgotten. This proves how observant and watchful we should be, lest whilst doing good in one direction by developing and bringing out the finer qualities of a flower, we disregard natural charms. It is not predicting too much that in another decade scentless Carnations will be the rule, and a scented kind a very rare exception. This must happen if we rely on those who keep on raising new kinds from a scentless source. A little wholesome agitation did much good in bringing to the front the merits of Self Carnations, and now that we are satisfied upon the point, and convinced by results of trials, let us agitate for scented Carnations. We shall not be successful, perhaps, in inducing the orthodox florist to make the slightest deviation from his narrow way, but the love of Carnations is making headway. Many of its lovers have no aspirations beyond fully enjoying and appreciating the flower, and to these we must look.

Of the hardy perennial section of single *Dianthus* we may name *D. cæsius*, the cheddar Pink, *D. plumosus*, *D. monspeliacus*, *D. cruentus*, *D. fragrans*, and *D. superbus* as fragrant representatives.

The Sweet William, *D. barbatus*, is a member of this extensive family, some of the old-fashioned strains possess a spicy odour, that is almost void in the giant forms of modern days.

A present century poet has left us the following beautiful lines on this dainty flower:—

‘In fair Anglia’s bosom born,  
Dianthus spreads his fringed array,  
And glowing ’mid the purpled morn,  
Adds fragrance to the new-born day.  
  
Sweet flower beneath a cloudless sky,  
Such favouring smiles thy scents invite;  
To all the world’s fair region fly  
And paint their gardens with delight.’

**Dicentra Canadensis** (*American Squirrel Corn*).—An herbaceous plant, with fragrant flowers. Allied to the *Dielytra*.

**Dicksonia punctilobula**.—An American hardy fern with odorous attractions.

**Dictamnus Fraxinella** (*Dittany or Burning Bush*).—A singularly beautiful and interesting hardy herbaceous perennial, native of





HELIOTROPE



Europe; the whole plant emits an agreeable Citron-like odour, and is also said to exhale an inflammable vapour, perceptible after dark. The daughter of Linnaeus is stated to have been the first discoverer of this peculiar property. The plant is not uncommon in old-fashioned cottage gardens, but not nearly so frequently as it ought to be, considering its beauty and the fine balsamic odour it gives out when rubbed or pressed. It produces a profusion of spikes of rosy purple flowers; there is also a white and giant red variety, and both are easily grown from seed.

**Dielytra chrysantha.**—An herbaceous perennial from California, with golden yellow blossoms, produced in great abundance.

'This remarkable plant is blooming as vigorously with me as it does on its native Californian hills, and it has been in flower for the last eight weeks. The blossoms, which are produced in such abundance, have a peculiar and agreeable odour. In good soil the flower stems reach a height of five to six feet.'—*Garden*.

**Dietes Huttoni** (*Butterfly Flag*).—A half-hardy perennial Iris-like plant, with yellow and crimson flowers that are very sweet scented.

**Dill.** See *Anethum*.

**Dillenia indica.**—A handsome Eastern tropical tree, with large pure white fragrant flowers.

**Dioscorea batatta** (*Yam, Madeira or Cinnamon Vine*).—A pretty climbing plant with tuberous roots, largely cultivated in warm climates. The roots are imported and used as a vegetable; it has not yet, however, taken hold of the British taste, and its chief patrons appear to be those whose sojourn in tropical climes have taught them to appreciate its edible properties. It has been found to thrive out of doors in sheltered situations in the South of England, where the highly ornamental appearance of its elegant heart-shaped leaves and hanging clusters of sweet-scented white flowers is very effective. Grown from roots, which can be obtained in Covent Garden market at certain seasons.

**Diosma ericoides** (*Heath-leaved Diosma*).—A half-hardy evergreen shrub from South Africa, with small white flowers that are produced at the end of the branches; they possess a powerful and aromatic scent, as do the leaves also, especially noticeable when rubbed in the hand.

**Diotis ceratoides.**—A Siberian shrub, with insignificant flowers that possess a slight scent of honey sweetness.

**Dipterix odorata.**—The Central American tree that produces the scented Tonga Bean of commerce.

**Dipyrena.**—A genus of hardy shrubs from Chili. *D. glabrescens* bears spikes of tubular sweet-scented Verbena-like flowers.

**Discocactus insignis.**—A West Indian variety of the Cactus family, bearing flowers that smell like Orange blossoms.

**Dodecatheon Meadia** (*American Cowslip*, or *Shooting Star of the Prairie Indians*).—The old and saucy-looking American Cowslip is the most beautiful member of the Primrose family amongst the flowers of California and other parts of the United States. Called in the West the Shooting Star, from the manner in which the floral leaves are reflexed, this peculiarity and delicacy of colouring makes the entire appearance of the flowers one of exquisite beauty. Its odour is strong and spicy, like Cinnamon, and at times very similar to the most fragrant Pinks.

**Dolichodeira tubiflora.**—A gesneraceous plant of the Gloxinia family with large white scented flowers resembling single Tuberoses; the fragrance from one single plant is sufficient to perfume a large conservatory.

**Dombeya.**—A genus of tropical shrubs from Eastern Africa and the islands adjacent thereto. *D. acutangula* bears clusters of bluish coloured flowers with a Hawthorn scent, as also does *D. Mastersii*, *D. viburnifolia*, and *D. tiliaefolia*.

**Doryphora sassafras.**—An Australian tree. The leaves emit an agreeable aromatic odour resembling Fennel.

**Dracæna.**—Although this beautiful tribe of plants, from sub-tropical regions, are grown in temperate climates for their ornamental foliage, it may be worth repeating a paragraph referring to the scented properties of their flowers taken from *The Field*:—‘Is it not unusual for Dracænas to flower in this climate? I have some now just bursting into splendid bloom; one tree has three large heads, and another two; the flowers formed early in April, and are now just opening. I think it was in 1887, that hot season, that they flowered last, and every one who saw them seemed amazed at their doing so in this country. The flowers came to great perfection, the perfume was most powerful in the air for a long distance, and the seeds ripened perfectly; we sowed a quantity and all grew, and now we have no end of fine plants.’

In their native habitats many varieties bear delightfully scented sprays of bloom, notably *D. reflexa* and *D. fragrans*.

**Dracocephalum moldavicum** (*Moldavian Balm*).—An annual, remarkable principally for the aromatic fragrance of its leaves; there are other kinds that are perennial—one of them, *D. canariense*, or *Cedronella triphylla*, is better known as Balm of Gilead—and similarly attractive.

**Drimys Winteri.**—An evergreen tree of the Magnolia family from South America, bearing fragrant Jasmine-like blue-white flowers.



**Duabanga.**—A family of East Indian trees, bearing large white strong-smelling flowers.

**Drymaria Wildenovi.**—An Indian fern with hay-scented leaves.

**Dysophilla.**—A genus of tropical herbaceous plants, with foliage smelling strongly of Peppermint. They are all natives of India.

**Earina suaveolens.**—*See* Orchids.

**Echinocereus pectinatus.**—A beautiful form of the Cactaceous family from the hot and dry regions of Mexico, bearing in great profusion large pink flowers of strong and delightful fragrance. *E. longihamatus* is an equally pleasing companion.

**Echinops Eyriesii.**—A species of the Cactus family from Central America. This variety in particular bears beautiful white flowers, possessing a delicious fragrance that is powerful and most pleasing. *E. tubiflorus*, another white flowering kind, is delicately Vanilla-scented.

**Echites caryophyllata.**—A tropical climbing plant with sprays of white flowers that are strongly impregnated with the smell of Cloves.

**Edgeworthia chrysantha.**—A Daphne-like half-hardy shrub from China, bearing yellow flowers, pleasingly fragrant.

**Ehretia serrata.**—An Indian tree with fragrant flowers.

**Elæagnus hortensis (Wild Olive).**—A deciduous shrub, native of South Europe, largely grown in English gardens for its pretty yellow flowers, which are produced in great abundance in the spring, and perfume the air for a considerable distance around. *E. orientalis* is a half-hardy variety from Persia, and another species indigenous to the southern parts of North America is *E. parvifolia*, a variety that has attracted considerable attention on account of its peculiar habit of growth, its remarkably beautiful foliage, the delicious fragrance of its blooms, and the interesting manner in which it fastens its branches to whatever it meets, its blossoms are so modest, only appearing on the under side of the branch, as if to hide away from the gaze of human beings, and so very diminutive that they would escape observation entirely were it not for their odorous smell. You may be some distance from the shrub, and a waft of coy fragrance greets you. Its sweet breath leads you to the shrub, and still you wonder from whence it comes. You are repaid for your search, for you find the sweet little flowers on the under side of the branches, and are more than ever surprised at their wealth of fragrance. *E. Simonii* is a dainty white-flowered kind.

**Elder.** *See* **Sambuscus.**

**Elettaria cardamomum.**—An East Indian fruiting tree that produces the Cardamom of commerce. The leaves have a highly aromatic fragrance, and are serviceable, especially for scenting clothes or working into bouquets or vases of flowers. The seeds are also highly aromatic, and when taken in the mouth have a pleasant taste, and add a delicious fragrance to the breath. The foliage of the plant is in itself highly ornamental, to say nothing of its fragrance, whilst the flowers, which are white, are borne in spikes closely resembling some of the most beautiful Orchids.

**Elsholtzia cristata.**—An Eastern shrub with scented flowers.

**Epacris pulchella** (*Sweet-scented Epacris*).—A beautiful greenhouse shrub, native of Australia, bearing tubular pink flowers upon long stems that have a very pretty effect. This variety appears to be one of the few that possess scented attractions.

**Epigæa repens** (*Mayflower* or *Ground Laurel*).—A very pretty dwarf creeping shrub, one of the most popular rockery plants of the day, with flowers a rich pink with white tubes, that give off a rich spicy fragrance, and pretty heart-shaped evergreen leaves. *E. repens* is a native of the Northern States of America. In its native habitat it grows on stony places; sometimes under the shade of trees and larger shrubs than itself.

**Epilobium hirsutum.**—A perennial herbaceous plant common in many parts of Great Britain, bearing pink flowers; the whole plant exhales a peculiar scent, to which the appellation of Codlins and Cream has been given.

**Epiphora.** *See* Orchids.

**Eremurus robustus.**—A noble plant of the Asphodel tribe from Eastern Europe, producing enormous spikes of bright peach-coloured bloom, deliciously scented. The individual flowers are somewhat like the old border Asphodel, but far handsomer and larger; they also continue six to eight weeks in bloom, the flowers opening first at the bottom of the spike. Several of the family possess scented attractions, and can be readily grown from seed or bulbs.

**Eria.**—A class of Orchidaceous plants closely related to Dendrobiums; many species possess fragrant flowers.

**Erica** (*Heath*). Although these charming hardy shrubby plants belong to an extensive natural order, very few possess sufficient scented value to come within the limit of these notes. One or two varieties, however, we must not pass unheeded. *E. odorata* is one of the pretty spring flowering heaths far too seldom seen. The flowers are pure white, bell-shaped, gracefully supported on slender footstalks, and possess a delightful fragrance which has often been compared to 'a compound of Roses and Honeysuckle.' It is

a very old inhabitant of English gardens, but though usually found where collections of hard-wooded plants are prized, it is now comparatively scarce ; it is, however, well worth the attention of true lovers of flowers. *E. regerminans* is another dainty variety that puts forth its tiny sweet-scented flowers in great profusion during early spring, and so does *E. melanthera*.

'The promise-toned hum of the busy bee,  
With joy for the sweets that from flower and tree,  
And the honeyed bells of the purple heather,  
She gathers in store for the wintry weather.'—TWAMLEY.

**Erinosum.**—Another name for *Leucojum vernum*, or Snowflake.

**Erinus fragrans.**—A modest Alpine plant for cultivation in dry places amongst rockwork, bearing yellow sweet-scented flowers in spring.

**Erioccephalus.**—A genus of South African plants with denticulated fleshy leaves, after the style of our common Wormwood, and imparting a somewhat similar aromatic odour.

**Eriocoma fragrans.**—A North American evergreen shrub, bearing during the autumn a profusion of pure white flowers deliciously fragrant.

**Eriostemon.**—A family of Australian shrubby trees with peculiarly smelling foliage.

**Eritrichium nothofulvum.**—A Californian annual, with flowers very similar to the Forget-me-not, pure white in colour, and emitting an odour like Honeysuckle.

**Erodium** (*Stork's Bill*, or *Wild Geranium*).—A genus of European hardy plants, many species being common to Great Britain. The leaves of most varieties possess a dainty balsamic odour when bruised or passed through the hand.

**Erysimum** (*Hedge Mustard*).—A class of pretty hardy annuals and biennials, mostly from the East. *E. Peroffskianum*, from Persia, with bright orange sweet-scented flowers, somewhat resembling the Wallflower, is now a popular plant. *E. pumilum* is another variety of neat habit, and bearing pale yellow fragrant bloom.

**Erythrochiton Braziliensis.**—A small tree from South America, bearing white flowers and foliage fragrant with the scent of Oranges.

**Escallonia macrantha.**—A South American shrub, with rich green foliage, that emits a peculiar odour when pressed. The flowers also possess a dainty fragrance. There are other varieties, equally attractive, that are largely grown in the South of England as ornamental evergreen plants for the wall or border.

**Eucalyptus.**—A genus of trees of giant growth, natives of Australasia. Although they will thrive out of doors in the South of England, they

are generally grown in pots as greenhouse plants. *E. globulus*, the best-known variety, is styled the Fever or Blue Gum-tree, and it is largely employed for cultivation in unhealthy, low-lying, or swampy districts, for its antiseptic properties; beyond this its scented attractions call for no special comment. *E. citriodora*, the lemon-scented Eucalyptus, is a charmingly dainty plant, its leaves emitting a delightful fragrance. *E. Stuartiana* is also a scented variety similar to ripe Apples. *S. Stageriana* is yet another attractive form, with a pleasing smell in its foliage.

**Eucharis Amazonica** (*Amazonian Lily*).—A chaste and beautiful bulbiferous plant from South America, producing most delicately scented white tubular flowers that are largely employed for personal decoration, and also at Eastertide for use in churches. It is cultivated as a stove plant in this country, and largely grown in all well-regulated establishments. There are several other sorts, all possessing a delightful odour.

**Eucomis punctata**.—A beautiful autumn-flowering bulbous plant, with spikes of white and rose flowers, powerfully fragrant.

'*E. punctata* is one of the grandest subjects we have for early autumn, as it remains in flower such a length of time. Flowers white, spotted rose, and powerfully fragrant; flower-spike about 2 feet high, the top half resembling a fox-brush, the small waxy flowers being set on so close together.'—*Floral World*.

**Eugenia pimenta** (*Allspice*).—A species of Myrtle from the West Indies. In the whole vegetable kingdom there is scarcely any tree more beautiful than a young Allspice, branched on all sides, richly clad with deep green leaves, which are relieved by an exuberance of white and richly aromatic flowers; it attracts the notice of all who approach it, while the perfume which is exhaled around, and softly wafted by the gentlest breeze, renders a group of these trees one of the most delicious plantations one can conceive. The leaves when bruised emit a fine aromatic odour as powerful as that of the fruit. Its common name has been obtained from the fact that when the berries are prepared for market they resemble in flavour a mixture of all other spices.

**Eupatorium odoratum**.—A pretty herbaceous perennial from Central America, with panicles of daintily scented bloom of a rosy pink shade of colour. *E. aromaticum* is a white flowering North American variety, whilst *E. Weissmanianum* is an African species, also very fragrant.

**Euryangium Sumbul**.—A hardy perennial with ornamental Fennel-like foliage, having a musky scent. A still more interesting, and, for a long time, enigmatical plant is *Sumbul*, kept from the Russians at



first as jealously in Turkestan as the *Ginseng* was in Manchuria. An offered reward of 20 half-imperials for a single specimen for introduction was for a long time unclaimed; but subsequently a bulb was planted in the botanical garden of Moscow University, and successfully cultivated. Its root has the smell of Musk and Archangelica, on account of which it is employed in the richer harems of Turkestan.

**Eurybia argophylla** (*Silver-Leaved Musk Tree*).—A giant tree of commercial value in South Australia and Tasmania. It is generally grown in this country as a greenhouse shrub, where its leaves impart a pleasing frangipane-like odour.

**Evening Flower.** *See* *Hesperantha*.

**Evening Primrose.** *See* *Oenothera*.

**Evodia.**—A small family of shrubs, found in Northern Australia. *E. Hortensis* and *E. drupacea* both possess scented attractions.

**Fagonia cretica.**—An annual found wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and in many other warm parts of the world. It bears lilac flowers that are fragrant.

**Fagraea zeylanica.**—A tropical Asiatic shrub, with handsome foliage and trumpet-like flowers much resembling the Gardenia, and equally as fragrant.

**Faramea odoratissima.**—A stove evergreen shrub from the West Indies, with white scented flowers; allied to the Coffee.

**Fennel.** *See* *Anethum*.

**Feronia elephantum** (*Indian Apple-tree*).—An Eastern fruiting tree named after the Goddess of the Groves, and largely employed in furnishing medicinal commodities. The leaves have an odour like that of Anise, whilst the flowers partake of the fragrance of Oranges.

**Feverfew.** *See* *Pyrethrum*.

**Flacourtia.** *See* *Idesia*.

**Forsythia suspensa.**—A Chinese shrub, bearing pendulous jasmine-like yellow flowers in early summer; it is a great attraction when trained to a wall, as the whole plant becomes wreathed with blossom, and forms a beautiful picture, besides emitting a delicate perfume.

**Fothergilla.**—A species of dwarf deciduous North American shrubs, bearing white sweet-scented flowers. The feathery clusters of *F. alnifolia* are very attractive.

**Fourcroya gigantea.**—A succulent plant from the tropics, of enormous proportions, and literally covered with thousands of white blooms after the style of the Tuberose, and of a similar fragrance.

**Fragaria** (*Strawberry*).—The fragrance of this fruiting creeping plant is only perceptible when grown in large masses. The dried leaves also possess a peculiar hay-like scent. Spenser says :

‘ Her goodly bosom, like a Strawberry bed,  
Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell.’

**Frangipani.** *See* **Plumieria**.

**Frankincense.** *See* **Boswellia**.

**Franzeria artemisioides**.—A beautiful ornamental plant, growing about 6 feet high, and possessing an agreeable aromatic odour.

**Fransisca latifolia**.—A sub-tropical shrub from Brazil and Peru, with thick, glossy, laurel-like leaves, and trumpet-shaped flowers that open blue and change to white, and emit a delicate fragrance. There are several other varieties equally attractive.

**Fraxinella.** *See* **Dictamnus**.

**Freesia refracta**.—One of the many beautiful kinds of bulbous flowering plants that has reached us from South Africa. It would be difficult to imagine that the tiny bulb could ever produce such a lovely display of trumpet-shaped flowers as is the case, which vary in colour from pure white to pale yellow, are borne upright along a delicate stem, and possess the most delicious honey fragrance that fills the air for some distance.

‘ We have had fair experience with these plants, and usually commence cutting just before Christmas, a season at which the flowers are doubly valuable—first on account of their own intrinsic beauty, and secondly, because of the general scarcity just then of delicate flowers. It is quite surprising what power the flowers of these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering.’—*Garden*.

**Fritillaria pudica** (*Snakeshead*).—A golden yellow form of this pretty spring-flowering bulbous plant, with dainty scented attractions.

**Funkia grandiflora** (*Plaintain Lily*).—A pretty liliaceous plant with striking foliage, throwing up spikes of white fragrant flowers during autumn. *F. subcordata*, from China, is another variety bearing large white, sweetly fragrant, bell-formed blooms.

**Furze.** *See* **Ulex**.

**Galanthus Perryii**.—A species of our common Snowdrop, with large flowers possessing a delicate fragrance.

**Galbanum.** *See* **Bubon galbanum**.

**Galipea odoratissima**.—An evergreen tree from Brazil, with white scented flowers and odorous leaves. This plant produces the Angostura bark of commerce.



YELLOW JASMINE.





**Galium suaveolens.**—One of the common Bedstraws from Northern Europe, with white scented flowers and aromatic foliage.

**Galtonia.** See *Hyacinthus*.

**Gardenia.**—A genus of sub-tropical shrubs from Asia and South Africa ; great favourites on account of the fragrance and beauty of the flowers. Several kinds are in cultivation, and none are better known than the Cape Jessamine, *G. florida*, with pretty double white flowers, largely employed for button-holes, ladies' sprays, and in white wreaths, and also for scenting teas in China ; another so-called Jessamine, *G. radicans*, is a dwarf free-blooming variety, exceedingly fragrant ; *G. calyculata* and *G. arborea* are Indian species ; *G. tomentosa*, from Java, and *G. Devoniana*, from West Africa, are all sweetly scented.

**Gardoquia betonicoides.**—An herbaceous greenhouse plant from Mexico, both its rosy purple flowers and leaves emit an agreeable fragrance, that make it exceedingly attractive.

**Gaultheria procumbens.**—A North American hardy creeping plant, bearing drooping white flowers. Both the leaves and bloom possess a rather pleasant aromatic odour, and produce an essence used in the manipulation of medicines. The plant is likewise known as Mountain Tea, the leaves being sometimes used as a substitute for this popular refreshment ; other varieties, including *G. fragrantissima*, from the East, are berry-bearing, from which a scented oil is extracted and largely used by perfumers.

**Gelsemium sempervirens** (*Carolina Jessamine*).—An evergreen climbing plant from California, bearing pendent wreaths of lovely yellow flowers during the summer months.

**Gendarussa vulgaris.**—An Indian shrub ; both the leaves and stalks emit a peculiar odour when bruised, and a decoction from this source is largely employed by native doctors.

**Genetyllis.**—A family of Australian flowering shrubs remarkable for the sweetness of their foliage, the fragrance of which is very peculiar and lasting.

**Genista Hispanica** (*Spanish Broom*). See *Cytisus*.

**Geonoma pumila.**—A Brazilian Palm, the young growth of which carries a strong odour of Violets.

**Geranium.** See *Pelargonium*.

**Gethyllis** (*Cape Crocus*).—A family of South African plants, with beautifully scented flowers.

**Gladiolus.**—A beautiful species of South African bulbous plants, many are sweet-scented, but for the most part this delightful attraction has been neglected in the desire to introduce large highly-coloured flowers. Of the older sorts, some of which are rarely seen, are

the following :—*G. odorus*, the sweet-smelling Cornflag, a charming species, with creamy-white flowers, striped pink, a single plant in bloom will pervade a whole greenhouse with its powerful and delightful odour; *G. blandus*, rose and white; *G. fragrans*, *G. hirsutus*, rosy white; *G. Milleri*, creamy white; *G. versicolor*, very fragrant in the evening; *G. recurvus*, violet-scented; *G. suaveolens*, yellow and red; *G. concolor*, scented like the Pink; *G. viperatus*, the Viper's Cornflag; *G. alatus*, smelling like Sweetbriar; *G. trichonemifolius*, violet-scented; *G. sulphureus*, pale lemon yellow; and *G. tristis*, night-flowering, and delightfully fragrant.

**Glechoma hederacea** (*Ground Ivy*).—A common British trailing herbaceous plant, bearing purple-violet flowers; hardy and of vigorous growth; the leaves have a refreshing fragrance similar to Mint. One of the most useful plants for drooping from hanging baskets, vases, fancy pots, and largely used in cemeteries to cover graves.

**Glycine.** *See* *Wisteria*.

**Glycosmis pentaphylla**.—A tropical Asiatic shrub, bearing sweetly-scented flowers.

**Gnaphalium decurrens**.—An annual from South Africa, bearing white flowers and woolly leaves that emit a peculiar fragrance. The flowers when dried are almost everlasting, but they possess no scent.

**Gordonia lasianthus**.—An American shrub, with white fragrant flowers, both handsome and ornamental.

**Gorse.** *See* *Ulex*.

**Grahamia aromatica**.—A South American annual, bearing a profusion of yellow sweet-scented flowers.

**Grape Hyacinth.** *See* *Muscari*.

**Guarea trichilioides**.—A West Indian tree with a Musk-like perfume. *G. grandiflora* is a Central American species, all parts being strongly flavoured with musk.

**Guettardia odorata**.—A tropical evergreen plant from Jamaica, with red flowers, pleasingly scented.

**Gymnadenia conspicua.** *See* *Orchids*.

**Gynocardia odora**.—A handsome Indian tree, with glossy leaves, and yellow, sweet-scented flowers.

**Gynoxis fragrans**.—A Central American climber, with pale yellow fragrant flowers.

**Habenaria.** *See* *Orchids*.

**Hæmanthus moschatus** (*The Blood Flower*).—Bulbous flowering plants of the Amaryllis family, bearing pretty red flowers that are highly

odorous. The *Hæmanthus* may be grown by any one in the window-garden or greenhouse, or even in a warm border in the open air. Few plants are more singular in character, or possess a more striking contrast to all others in cultivation. The flowers are brilliant in colour, novel in arrangement, and last long, and in most of the species the foliage is strikingly and curiously marked.

**Hæmatoxylon campeachianum** (*Logwood*).—A tropical tree of light and elegant growth, bearing cotton-like racemes of small yellow flowers, very fragrant and beautiful.

**Hakea suaveolens**.—A variety of a genus of shrubby Australian trees, bearing white flowers with dainty scented attractions.

**Hamiltonia suaveolens**.—An Indian shrub, with plume-like heads of tubular flowers, which emit a most delightful fragrance for some distance around. *H. azurea* has lavender-coloured blossoms, which continue for a length of time a delightful ornament to the garden.

**Hancornia**.—Shrubby Brazilian trees with sweet-smelling flowers, resembling the Jasmine.

**Hawthorn**. See *Cratægus*.

**Heartsease**. See *Viola*.

**Heath**. See *Erica*.

**Hebenstreitia**.—A family of neat-growing shrubby plants from South Africa, resembling Mignonette in form and scent.

**Hedeoma pulegioides**.—The Pennyroyal of America, an annual with lavender flowers. The whole plant has a pleasing scent and a Mint-like taste.

**Hedera fragrans**.—A North Indian variety of our common Ivy, with white scented bloom.

**Hederoma**.—Signifying sweet perfume. See *Genetyllis*.

**Hedychium coronarium** (*Garland Flower*).—An Indian perennial herbaceous plant with handsome sweet-scented white blossoms, borne on lengthy spikes, and emitting a pleasing fragrance towards evening. *H. Gardnerianum* and *pallidum* possess equally attractive flowers, and all will thrive out of doors in the South of England. *H. flavum*, a yellow-flowering kind, possesses an exquisite fragrance, which secures for this variety almost sacred eminence amongst the Hindu worshippers. *H. gracile*, a Brazilian variety, is used by the native women to decorate their hair. *H. angustifolium*, *H. villosum*, *H. speciosum*, and *H. spicatum* are all delicately odorous.

‘Most of the species of this delightful genus are exceedingly beautiful, and richly deserve a place in every collection of plants. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, and render the atmosphere of the house exceedingly pleasant and inviting.’—*Florist*.





because its lily-like blossoms seldom last beyond a day. Its flowers are yellow, and although they are of short duration there is a plentiful succession, so that the plant continues to display its beauty and to give out its agreeable fragrance for a considerable length of time. It is admirable for cutting, and shows to peculiar advantage in vases mingled with graceful foliage. Another beautiful yellow sort, *H. Dumortieri*, from North Asia is charmingly fragrant. There are also white and blue varieties equally attractive. They grow well in any good garden soil, and are not averse to partial shade and moist places, and would, therefore, in the stronger species, be available for introducing into groves by stream and pond sides.

**Henna.** See *Lawsonia inermis*.

**Hepatica.**—A modest member of the Anemone family, of European origin. It flowers in early spring, and in a wild state they are generally hidden amongst stronger-growing plants in woods or on banks, a subtle fragrance hovering over them betraying their whereabouts. A delightful little plant, bearing scented blossoms in various shades of colour, and worthy of more prominence than is at present given it.

**Hermannia fragrans.**—Compact growing evergreen shrubs from South Africa, with nodding sweet-scented flowers, produced in clusters.

**Herniaria glabra.**—A British shrub with scented leaves, not unfrequent in the Devonshire lanes.

**Herreria.**—A tribe of liliaceous plants from South America allied to the *Anthericum*, bearing racemes of scented flowers.

**Hesperantha.**—A genus of Cape bulbous plants remarkable for expanding their sweet-scented flowers in the evening when the air is warm and dry.

**Hesperis matronalis** (*Double-white Rocket*).—A native of Europe, and one of the most fragrant ornaments of our gardens; although an easily cultivated perennial, it is rarely seen outside nursery collections. The scent of its dainty white flowers is strongest in the evening. *H. fragrans* is another scented variety from Siberia with purple flowers, whilst *H. tristis* is night-scented.

**Hesperoscordum lacteum** (*Missouri Hyacinth*).—A bulbous plant from Missouri, with white, star-like, sweet-scented flowers.

**Heteromelles arbutifolia.**—A Californian evergreen plant, resembling the *Arbutus* of our gardens; the fragrance of its pure white flowers is very similar to the Hawthorn.

**Heterotropha asaroides.**—A singular plant from Japan, bearing a dull purple flower possessing the perfume of a ripe Apple.

**Hibiscus.**—A genus of sub-tropical flowering shrubs, of great beauty in size and colour of the blossoms, only a very few however possess

a fragrance, principal amongst which may be named *H. macrophyllus*, a giant yellow-flowered kind, and *H. moschatus*.

**Hierochloe borealis.**—A sweet-scented Grass found at high elevations throughout the temperate zone. It is commonly known in this country as Sacred Grass, because it was formerly used for strewing on church floors at festivals. On account of its agreeable fragrance it is largely used in America for making fancy baskets and table-mats. It is also known as Vanilla grass, and emits a powerful odour when trampled upon.

**Hiptage mandablota.**—A tropical climbing shrub, producing trusses of pale-yellow flowers somewhat resembling the Chestnut, that are very fragrant with a honey-like perfume.

**Hiræa odorata.**—A tropical climber from New Guinea with yellow scented flowers.

**Holböllia.**—A genus of greenhouse climbers from Northern India, with purple fragrant flowers. *H. latifolia* bears dull-green blossoms with equally fragrant attractions.

**Homolonema aromaticum.**—An Indian herbaceous plant, possessing an agreeable aromatic smell, deemed by the natives to possess medicinal virtues.

**Honey plant.** See *Melilotus*.

**Honeysuckle.** See *Lonicera*.

**Hopea odorata.**—A North Indian tree, bearing terminal panicles of yellow fragrant flowers.

**Horehound.** See *Marrubium*.

**Horse-chestnut.** See *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

**Hottonia palustris** (*Water Violet*).—A British water-plant, bearing handsome pink flowers that are pleasingly scented.

**Houlletia.** See *Orchids*.

**Hovenia dulcis.**—A Central Asian tree, bearing scented fruit that possesses an odour similar to ripe Pears—greatly esteemed in China.

**Hoya** (*Wax Plant*).—A tropical climber, mostly from the Straits Settlements and other Eastern countries. *H. bella* is one of the most beautiful varieties, bearing umbels of flesh-coloured, wax-like, chaste and glistening flowers, most deliciously honey-scented; they are produced in great abundance and constant succession. Sir John Hooker calls it 'the most lovely of all,' 'first gem of the air,' and likens it to 'an amethyst set in frosted silver.'

**Hugonia mystax.**—An Indian shrub, with stems and roots smelling like Violets.

**Humea elegans.**—An elegant half-hardy biennial from Australia; one of the most graceful for garden decoration. In growth it ranges from four to eight feet in height, gradually assuming its exquisitely

beautiful outline of symmetry. It will stand out of doors during the summer months, where its foliage will emit a pleasing balsamic perfume, strongly perceptible after a shower of rain; its flowers take the form of a loosely drooping pyramid of innumerable dull red grass-like florets, and the whole plant gives an air of refinement wherever grown.

**Humirium balsamiferum.**—A giant tree of the northern parts of South America, which yields a rich balsamic juice that is used by the natives as a perfume.

**Hyacinthus orientalis** (*Hyacinth*).—There is so much doubt and confusion as to the identity of the true Hyacinth, that it is difficult to define with certainty if the plant known to the ancients is really the sweet-scented and beautiful flower of to-day, as the true poetical Hyacinth of olden times is believed to be one of the Lily tribe. Pliny, however, describes it as having a grassy leaf with the smell of the Grape flower; again, Homer mentions it with fragrant bell-shaped flowers; other ancient fabulists call it the scented Cornflag, and there is no doubt it came from the East. Our modern Hyacinths possess credentials from every point of view, sufficient enough for our purpose, to suppose it to be the flower that mythologists say sprang from the blood of Hyacinthus, a youth greatly beloved both by Apollo and Zephyr (Ovid says it was Boreas), and who, preferring the love of the latter, created a jealousy, which ended in his destruction. Even had the Hyacinth been disregarded by the ancients it appears to have formed many a happy theme in the beautiful verses left by several of our poets, through its extreme delicacy of colouring, elegance of form, and delightful fragrance, which fit it alike for the choicest garden, or a dainty vase of odorous flowers. It has been common to compare the Hyacinth to curls, as this peculiarity of curled petals is common in all forms. Sir William Jones describes:—

‘The fragrant Hyacinths of Azzas hair,  
That wanton with the laughing summer air.’

A similar allusion is made by Collins:—

‘The youth whose locks divinely spreading  
Like sweet Hyacinths in vernal hue.’

Shelley must have felt a love for its elegance when he penned the following beautiful lines:—

‘And the Hyacinth purple, white, and blue,  
Which fling from its bells a sweet peal anew;  
Of fragrance so delicate, soft, and intense,  
Which was felt like an odour within the sense.’

Homer mentions it as taking foremost place in the mass of fragrant

bloom that formed the couch of Jupiter and Juno. The Greek virgins all wore crowns of this dainty flower when assisting at the weddings of their friends. The Hyacinth ranks with us as queen of the flowers of spring, and, both in our conservatories and homes, it forms a leading attraction in the dark days of winter when pushing forth its elegance in pots and glasses.

'Sweet Hyacinths, their bells did ring,  
To swell the music of the spring.'—WALTER CRANE.

The Dutch have been extensive cultivators for many generations, and it is a thousand pities that our soil and climate will not admit of its general growth for commercial purposes.

At Haarlem in Holland the large areas when in bloom are a grand sight, and the air is perfumed for miles around with a pleasing fragrance. During the whole of the present century Hyacinths have been the chief article in the extensive Haarlem bulb-trade. The primitive Oriental Hyacinth, introduced in Holland about the middle of the sixteenth century, has been improved since its first appearance in the Low Countries, and, according to the taste of our grandfathers, had attained to the highest perfection about the middle of the eighteenth century. The late flowering varieties, with very large flowers, were so greatly preferred by the amateurs of those days, that a 'Hyacinth mania' was occasioned quite analogous to the well-known Tulipomania. In our days single Hyacinths are universally preferred to the double and full ones, and deservedly so, in our opinion.

**Hymenanthera Banksii.**—An Australian berry-bearing shrub, with yellow fragrant flowers.

**Hymenocallis.** See *Ismene* and *Pancratium*.

**Hyopithys.**—A parasite on Fir and Beech trees; the entire growth is pale in colour, and often with an odour of Musk.

**Hypocalymna suave.**—An Australian evergreen shrub, with purple scented flowers. *H. robustum*, from the Swan River, emits a delightful odour, resembling Orange blossoms, when crushed.

**Hypoestes moschata.**—A perennial herbaceous plant from Northern Australia; the whole plant seems pervaded with a singularly penetrating Musk scent which is powerfully retained even in dried specimens.

**Iberidella rotundifolia.**—A dwarf Alpine evergreen, bearing racemes of rosy lilac sweet-scented flowers.

**Iberis odorata** (*Sweet-scented Candytuft*).—A hardy annual, introduced from the Alps, common in gardens; its white and purple





LILY OF THE VALLEY



flowers are sweetly honey-scented. In cultivation it requires but little care, although the perfume from its bloom is more powerful when the plant is grown in a poor light soil than when produced in rich ground.

**Icica altissima.**—A Central American tree, with odorous wood and foliage. *I. heptaphylla*, another scented kind, yields a material used as incense.

**Idesia polycarpa.**—A Japanese shrub of compact growth, bearing strongly-scented flowers.

**Illicium anisatum** (*Aniseed Tree of China*).—With scented fruit, largely used in Chinese cookery, and for medicinal purposes. *I. religiosum*, a sacred Japanese variety, used in funeral decorations and for burning as incense. *I. floridanum*, from Texas, bears red scented flowers. The leaves when bruised exhale a powerful aromatic odour.

**Imatophyllum.**—A species of Amaryllis.

**Indigofera fragrans.**—A variety of Indian shrubs, bearing scented purple flowers.

**Inula odora** (*Ploughman's Spikenard*).—A hardy herbaceous perennial, one of an extensive family; native of the South of Europe, with a pleasing aromatic smell in both leaves and flowers.

**Ipomœa** (*Morning Glory*).—A tropical climber of the Convolvulus family, bearing beautiful trumpet-shaped blooms of the most brilliant colours imaginable. In their native habitat the plant is of rapid growth, and covers large spaces in a short time; the foliage also is attractive. Many varieties are sweetly scented, others have no trace of this favour. *I. Bona Nox* is an Eastern species that produces white fragrant flowers which open at sunset and droop at sunrise.

**Iris.**—Most of the Iris are natives of Europe, China, Japan, the North of India, and the temperate regions of Asia and Africa. Several are quite hardy, and not a few hail from Siberia, while Russia, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Spain, and Persia have all contributed to our rich collections which have been in process of enlargement for over three hundred years.

No hardy border flowers are more showy, or have a more pleasing appearance than the many fine varieties of bulbous Iris that possess a dainty perfume. To compare them to a mass of Orchids hardly does them justice, for, excepting the *Lælias* and *Cattleyas* which we see exhibited, none of the Orchids can approach them in the gorgeousness of their colours; while the quaint form and rich perfume render many of them equal in interest and beauty. They are suitable for beds, and form a striking combination when

planted in clumps among evergreens. They are also remarkable as being one of the very few excellent hardy flowers that successfully resist the dust and smoke of even the largest cities.

The division of the tribe commonly known as the Spanish Iris, with its crisply formed flowers, quaint in form as Gothic carvings, and at the same time the dazzling rich mixture of colouring of the hundred varieties, render it a charming feature in a June garden.

The varieties of the Japanese species are most valuable. They have handsome, green, lanceolate leaves, spreading in a pleasing fan-like outline. Their large Clematis-like flowers are perfectly distinct from all others. They are very freely produced in the brightest and most pleasing arrangement of colours. The following dainty kinds are all exquisitely scented :—

*I. Bakeriana*, strongly perfumed. *I. Barnumæ*, yellow, an exceedingly charming variety, with a deliciously fragrant odour, not unlike the Lily of the Valley. *I. Florentina*, white, blue, and yellow, violet-scented; the Orris root of commerce is produced by this plant, and is extensively cultivated in Italy; it exhales when dry a delightful fragrance, rendering it very useful for scenting toilet and tooth powders. *I. graminæa*, *I. pallida*, pale, blue, and yellow, with the odour of Orange-blossoms. *I. Persica*, the Persian Iris, a jumble of delicate colours, and sweetly perfumed. *I. stylosa*, a delicately beautiful and fragrant variety, flowering in winter. *I. Ruthenisa*, *I. virescens*, *I. Histrie*, *I. Monnieri*, and *I. verna* an American variety. *I. reticulata*, a very pretty type, rich in colour, and as fragrant as a bunch of Violets; a few clumps will pervade the whole garden with a rich odour.

**Ismene.**—A bulbous class of beautiful flowering plants from South America. In the way of *Eucharis Amazonica*, many of them are quite equal to that queenly flower, in the size, purity, and substance of their blossoms, of the most elegant form, occasionally marked with delicate emerald-green stripes, and delightfully scented. These fine plants are a source of ornament to our stoves, their pure white fragrant flowers being a delight to every one. Many kinds are to be found in the borders at Kew; those having the opportunity of visiting these public gardens can, in the season, feast their vision with the beauty thus distributed. They are, for the most part, evergreen bulbs, and the great majority of them have pure white flowers, yielding a most grateful perfume. They have long slender tubes, and one or two flowers arranged with fern in a small glass affords a chaste and graceful adjunct to a sitting room or sick chamber, the fragrance yielded by them being strong, but most pleasurable and desirable. *I. Amancaes*, rich yellow, striped green,



- is a delightful species, and so is *I. calathinum*, the sea Daffodil, a pretty greenhouse variety with pure white fragrant flowers.
- Itea virginica.**—One of the prettiest of American deciduous shrubs, but little known. It grows from four feet high, and produces numerous racemes of pure white flowers during June, which have a delicious fragrance, not unlike the ordinary Pond Lily. The foliage and stem turn to a beautiful red during the autumn.
- Ixia.**—A species of South African bulbous plants, that yield an abundance of richly-coloured flowers in the most exquisite contrasts, that are invaluable for cutting and vase decoration. Unfortunately they possess little scented attractions; the double flowering scarlet variety, however, is sweetly fragrant.
- Ixora laxifolia.**—A variety of an extensive class of tropical evergreen flowering shrubs from Java, with rosy pink flowers borne in clusters and pleasingly scented. *I. odorata*, from Madagascar, bears creamy rose flowers similarly attractive.

**Jaborosa integrifolia.**—A South American perennial plant bearing long and handsome tubular flowers.

'Sweet Jessamine, with which the queen of flowers,  
To charm her god adorns his favourite bowers,  
Perfumed as incense of the morn, and chaste  
As the pure zone which circles Diana's waist.'—CHURCHILL.

**Jasminum officinale.**—The elegant and fragrant sweet Jessamine or Jasmine, the emblem of amiability, is always acceptable wherever we meet it. Originally a native of India, its beauties have gone forth to every clime, and we now find it gracing both the garden of the rich and poor, in the bosom of the village lass, and the Oriental vase of the saloon. Its modesty pleases, its fragrance charms, and it is indeed a favourite with all. The pretty face of the Jasmine flower is only surpassed in elegance by the fair whose countenance is brightened with purity and love.

In Italy it is woven into bridal wreaths and used on all festive occasions. There is a proverbial saying there, that she who is worthy of being decorated with Jessamine is rich enough for any husband. Its first introduction into that sunny land is thus told. A certain Duke of Tuscany, the first possessor of a plant, wished to preserve it as a novelty, and forbade his gardener to give away a single sprig of it, but the gardener being a more faithful lover than servant, was more willing to please a young mistress than an old master, presented the young girl with a branch of Jessamine on her birthday. She planted it in the ground, it took root, grew, and blossomed, and multiplied so much under the

maiden's cultivation, that she was able to amass a fortune from the sale of the precious gift which love had made her, when with a sprig in her breast she bestowed her hand and her wealth on the happy gardener of her heart.

Ancient authors appear to have taken but little notice of its charms. Dioscorides, however, tells us that the Persians obtained an oil from a white flower with which they perfumed their apartments during the repasts, and it is probable he only became acquainted with the Jessamine from his attendance as a physician on Anthony and Cleopatra in Egypt, whose unbounded luxury would naturally cull this essence from the land of odours.

The Hindus, who use odoriferous flowers in their sacrifices, particularly value the Jessamine, and they are also largely employed strung together as neck garlands, whilst in our own country it is a common custom for the bride to wear a coronet of Jessamine and Orange-blossom intermingled, as an elegant indication of chastity and grace.

The supple and pliant branches of the Jessamine accommodate themselves to numerous situations, and run gaily wild over trellised arches, dead walls, or over the shrubs in wilderness walks; under trained culture they make bushy shrubs for beds and borders where in the morning and evening their star-topped tubes send forth a shower of odours that embalm, refresh, and purify the surrounding air.

There are several other beautifully-scented forms, amongst which we may find a place for the following:—*J. humile*, the Italian Jessamine, with large yellow flowers, deliciously fragrant; the Spanish Jessamine, with tubular flowers, white within and blushed without; the Arabian Jessamine, *J. sambac*, flowers single and double, white, with a most exquisite fragrance; the curled flowered variety, *J. revolutum*, with yellow flowers; *J. gracillimum*, white; *J. nudiflorum*, with its dainty yellow blossoms that peep out in winter and spring like a golden shower before the warmth of spring has induced the leaves to show themselves; *J. grandiflorum*, both double and single forms, and this variety retains its delicate odour when dried.

The poets, of course, have a deal to say in its praises. Spenser, in his happiest mood, writes:—

‘Young blossomed Jessamines;  
Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell.’

‘The twining Jasmine and the blushing Rose,  
With lavish grace their morning scent disclose.’—PRIOR.

Shenstone's lines must have come most truly from his heart :—

'Come, gentle air ! and while the thickets bloom  
Convey the Jasmine's breath divine,  
Convey the Woodbine's rich perfume,  
Nor spare the sweet-leaved Eglantine.'

Miss Landon daintily portrays its beauty thus :—

'Jasmines—like some silver spray,  
Some like gold in the morning gray,  
Fragrant stars, and favourites they.'

'Oh, the faint, sweet smell of the Jasmine flower.'—LORD LYTON.

It seems a remarkable fact that from the odours already known, says Mr. Piesse, the smell of any flower may be produced by uniting their essences in proper proportion, except the Jasmine ; and in this connection Charles Dickens in *Household Words* observes :—'Is Jasmine then the mystical Morn—the centre, the Delphi, the Omphalos of the floral world? Is it the point of departure, the one unapproachable and indivisible unit of fragrance? Is Jasmine the Isis of flowers, with veiled face and covered feet, to be loved of all yet discovered by none? Beautiful Jasmine! If it be so, the Rose ought to be dethroned and the Inimitable enthroned in her stead ; suppose we create a civil war among the gardens and crown the Jasmine empress and queen of all.'

**Jonesia Asoca.**—An Indian flowering evergreen tree, with orange-scarlet blossoms that are sweet-scented. During the Hindu festivals the women decorate their jet-black hair with bunches of this elegant flower, and it is impossible to imagine a more delightful effect.

**Jonquil.** See *Narcissus*.

**Juglans regia** (*Walnut*).—A deciduous fruiting tree from South Europe, now acclimatised in England. The leaves possess a peculiar smell, particularly noticeable when they are bruised ; and it is said this aroma is injurious to sensitive people.

**Juniperus Sabina** (*Savin*).—This shrubby bush has a distinct and powerful odour in common with many of the *Coniferae*, and it is worthy of special mention, because it comes in admirably amongst our subjects, whilst in its graceful, plummy style of growth and spreading habit it differs so much from its kindred. It can be planted in large groups near much-frequented spots, as its low growth keeps it within bounds, whilst banks and stony slopes clothed in its perpetual verdure are adorned most gracefully.

**Kæmpferia**.—A genus of East Indian herbs containing several species with tuberous roots. *K. rotunda*, bearing white and violet flowers before the leaves, is a dainty variety which diffuses a most exquisite fragrance around; the flowers open in the morning and fade away towards evening. *K. galanga* has scented roots.

**Kalanichoe carnea**.—An exceedingly useful winter-blooming perennial plant from the Tropics. The flowers are blush-white, sweetly-scented, and borne in wax-like clusters, in close resemblance to the white Jasmine. Small pieces are largely employed for buttonhole bouquets, the perfume being very acceptable.

**Kalosanthus**.—A genus of succulent plants mostly from South Africa—both annuals and perennials. Amongst the annual kinds *K. moschata* is perhaps the most attractive as a scented variety. *K. coccinea*, magenta-flowered, belongs to the perennial class, and emits a peculiar fragrance from its pretty heads of glabrous bloom, very similar to the popular scented sweetmeats called peardrops. They will thrive well under ordinary greenhouse treatment, and when in flower present the most brilliant sight imaginable. Also known under the name of Crassula.

**Kayea stylosa**.—An evergreen tree from Ceylon, bearing strongly-scented flowers.

**Kleinhovia hospita**.—A shrubby tree from the Straits Settlements, the leaves when bruised give off an odour resembling violets.

**Laburnum**, or to be strictly botanical, **Cytisus Laburnum**.—A British deciduous tree, bearing graceful racemes of golden-yellow or white flowers, possessing a delicate fragrance, which is more pronounced in some varieties than others, notably *L. alpinum fragrans* and *L. vulgare fragrans*.

**Lachenalia** (*Cape Cowslip*).—A tuberous-rooted flowering plant from South Africa, for greenhouse culture. *L. contaminata* has pretty spikes of pale rose-coloured flowers, smelling of Heliotrope. *L. fragrans*, pure white, also bears out its name. *L. pallida*, rosy-white. The flowers are numerous, some self forms, white, pink, and red; but most of them have several colours, as scarlet and yellow, yellow and red, white and pink, white and green, etc. The leaves of the Lachenalia are only of secondary interest to the flowers, and are generally long and narrow dark-green and spotted with dark-brown or purple, which adds much to their interest.

**Lælia**. See Orchids.

**Lagerstrœmia parviflora**.—An Indian tree, bearing white fragrant flowers.



**Lantana.**—A species of flowering greenhouse plants, mostly natives of Central America, and very serviceable for decorative purposes ; unfortunately many of them possess such a disagreeable odour that they can never become popular ; the white variety, *L. alba*, however, emits a sweet spicy fragrance, somewhat like sage, rendering it worthy of extended culture.

**Lastrea montana** (*Lemon-scented Buckler Fern*).—This charming species is one of the few of our British Ferns that possess a fragrance. Although now somewhat scarce, it was very widely dispersed over the country, its chief habitat seems to be the hill-sides in the Lake Districts, where it is eagerly sought after by ardent amateur collectors. *L. Emula* (*The Hay-scented Fern*) is a graceful evergreen variety, also with a wide distribution throughout Britain ; the fronds are powerfully scented like new hay, by which pleasing feature it may be readily distinguished.

**Lathyrus odoratus** (*Sweet-Pea*).—This delightful annual, originally from the island of Sicily, is now largely grown in all gardens where ornamental cut flowers are in demand, and the effect they create when artistically arranged in vases or glasses for the adornment of the table is positively charming. They have been greatly improved during recent years, and some very beautiful colours are now obtainable, which possess also the additional advantage of being strongly perfumed. The Sweet Pea is the emblem of delicate pleasures, and is now so universally admired and so easily cultivated that it is met with in almost every garden, where it equally dispenses its fragrant odours without regarding the rank of its possessor. The perfume of this elegant flower, although delightful in the open, sometimes becomes oppressive when confined in close apartments, its fragrance is similar to that of Orange blossoms with a dainty touch of the rose ; the blossoms are remarkable for their elegant negligence in shape, and delicacy and richness of colouring. Nature seems to have dressed them as a model for the harmonising of colours, and they are justly termed Papilionaceous, for do they not indeed closely resemble butterflies turned into flowers ; in short, it seems scarcely possible not to feel this, they seem only lingering to sip their own honey.

Keats must have had his fancies in this direction when he penned the following lines :—

‘Here are Sweet Peas on tip-toe for a flight,  
With wings of gentle flush, o’er delicate white,  
And taper fingers catching at all things  
To bind them all about with tiny rings.’

Cowper too must have been particularly struck with their idea of natural liberty, when so disposed that they

‘ Catch the neighbouring shrub  
With clasping tendrils, and infest his branch,  
Else unadorned, with many a gay festoon,  
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well  
The strength they borrow, with the grace they lend.’

**Laurelia.**—A genus of tall-growing trees, one species being found in Chili, the other in New Zealand; the leaves exhale a powerful aromatic odour when bruised. The seeds of the South American variety are largely used as a spice.

**Laurus nobilis** (*Sweet Bay*).—A shrubby tree from South Europe, now largely grown in British gardens for its dainty leaves, which possess an agreeable fragrance, and are largely used for flavouring purposes. It grows luxuriantly in most soils, and is decidedly ornamental.

**Laurus sassafras.**—A hardy deciduous tree of the Laurel family from North America. The leaves are pleasantly fragrant, and the bark powerfully aromatic.

**Lavandula vera** (*Sweet Lavender*).—A shrubby plant, cultivated in large areas all over the world for its agreeable perfume and the valuable essence that is extracted therefrom. It is supposed to have been the spikenard of the ancients, and at the time of Pliny the flowers were used in baths and laid in wardrobes, giving a most agreeable perfume to the garments. There seems little doubt of its being a plant under notice for its usefulness in all ages.

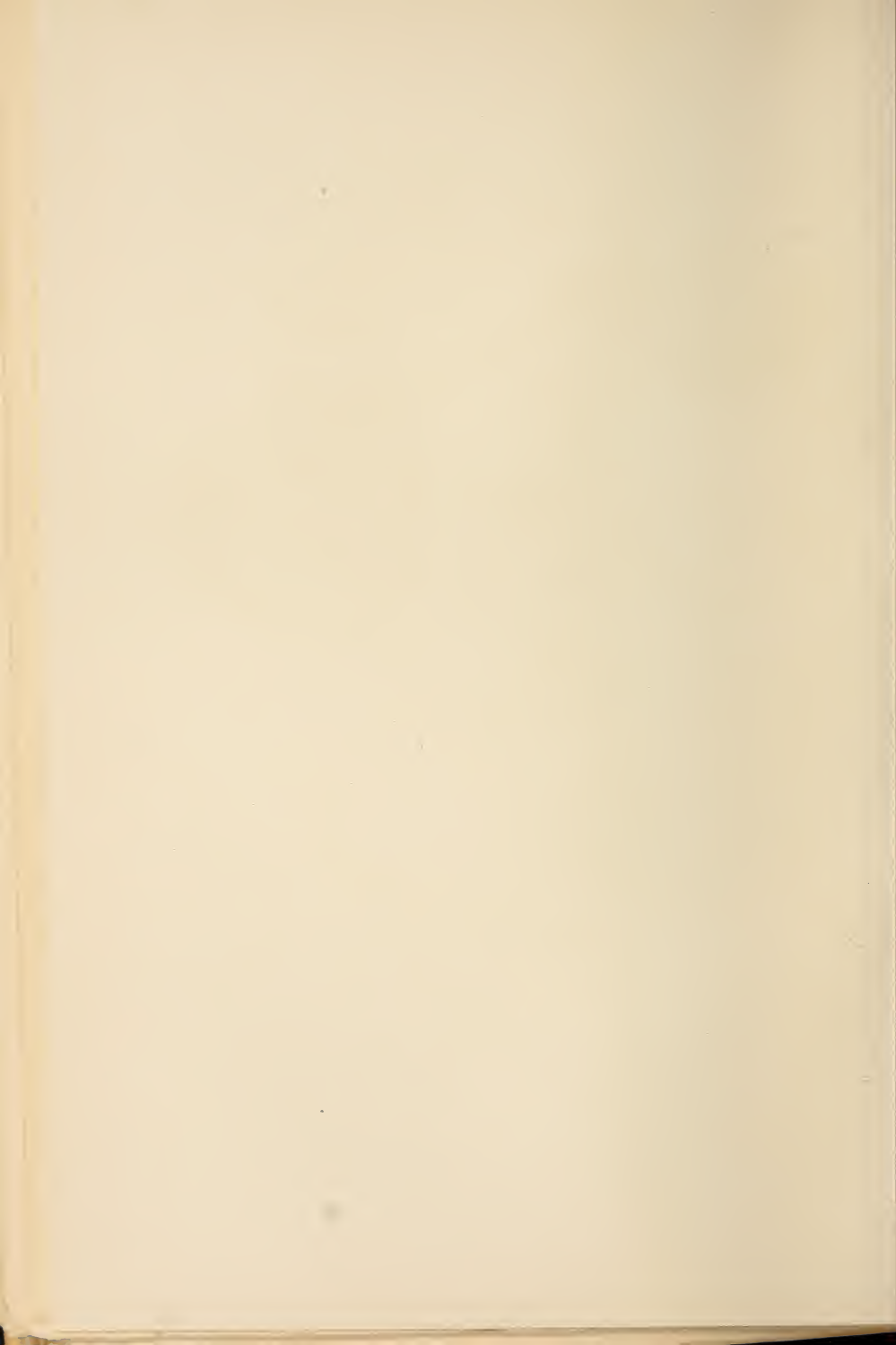
It appears to have been largely grown in our own country during Queen Elizabeth's time, for no less than six varieties are spoken of by Gerard, who had an important garden in London at that date, and he used it extensively as a medicine for many ailments. We have already learnt Lord Bacon's opinion upon the healthful influence of sweet odours, and such valuable testimony should induce us to plant Lavender everywhere in our gardens, where its elegance in habit is pleasing and its spikes give an agreeable scent, and the older the shrub gets the richer is its fragrance. The delicacy of its blossoms is said to have given name to the colour that is the gayest worn by our fair young Quakers, and it is still a common practice to scatter the flowers over linen, whilst the stalks, if burnt, diffuse an agreeable but powerful odour. In London it becomes a kind of rural pleasure to hear the cry of ‘Three bunches a penny, sweet Lavender.’

‘ And Lavender, whose spikes of azure bloom  
Shall be erewhile in arid bundles bound,  
To lurk amidst her labours of the loom,  
And crown her kerchiefs clean with mickle rare perfume.’

—SHENSTONE.



LEAVES AND BLOSSOMS OF THE LIME.





Lavender water, although it is really spirits of wine impregnated with the oil of Lavender, is one of our most common perfumes.

It is not generally known that the Queen is a great believer in Lavender as a disinfectant, and that she is not at all singular in her faith in this plant. Of course, it is not used in the simple, homely fashion, which consists in tying up the blossom in silken bags. The Lavender, to be efficacious as a deodoriser, must be distilled, and the essential oil only used for the purpose. The royal residences are strongly impregnated with the refreshing odour of this old-fashioned flower, and there is no perfume that the Queen likes better than Lavender-water, which, together with the oil for disinfecting purposes, Her Majesty has direct from a lady who distils it herself.

The best Lavender is produced in England, at Mitcham in Surrey, where it forms a large industry, it is also extensively grown near Hitchin and in Cambridgeshire; even our cousins in Australia are now cultivating large breadths, and in this connection it may not be out of place to mark their experience with the plant. In reporting a visit to the Government Scented Plant Farm at Dunolly, Victoria, in 1892, the *Melbourne Leader* states:—

‘This farm should be the subject of interest to every member of the community, and it is to be hoped will eventually become an object lesson which will bring home to the minds of a large section of the population the opportunities which await them of making profit out of what is now grown merely for ornamental purposes. . . . Two sorts of Lavender are here grown, Vera and Spike Lavender, the former being the most valuable. As Lavender enters largely into the composition of a good number of perfumes it will be extensively cultivated; the oil at present is worth about 10s. per pound.’

Here then it seems that our own colonies are likely to achieve great fame in the culture of dainty-scented plants. *L. spica* is a coarser species, used for the commoner purposes; whilst *L. stachas* has a dainty odour and would yield a delightful fragrance, but it is scarce; it is used in Spain on festival days strewn about the floors. There are quite a dozen other kinds, including one with a delicate white flower, but those we have named are the most powerfully perfumed.

The whole group are increased by seeds or cuttings, the soil that produces the best returns is a light and dry formation; if put on strong land, the robust growth interferes with their odoriferous properties.

**Lawrencella rosea.**—A composite annual from West Australia with fragrant leaves.

**Lawsonia inermis** (*Henna, Camphire*).—A tropical shrub, mostly found in India, and held in high esteem in Oriental lands on account of the dainty odour it exhales, and from this pleasing fact it is largely employed for garden hedges. Hindu girls rub the leaves on the palms of their hands, the tips of their fingers, and the soles of their feet to give them a red and scented dye; it is also an indispensable article for the toilet. In Egypt sprigs of Henna are sold in the streets with the cry of 'O odours of Paradise; O flowers of the Henna!' Thomas Moore alludes to one of the uses of this deliciously fragrant plant:—

'Then bring some leaves of Henna to imbue  
The finger-ends of a bright roseate hue,  
So bright, that in the mirror's depths they seem  
Like odorous coral branches in the stream.'

**Lemonia trifoliata**.—An ornamental variety of the Orange family, with handsome foliage and white fragrant flowers, succeeded by bright orange-red fruit.

**Lemon plant.** *See* *Aloysia*.

**Leptadenia Manni**.—A West African shrub, with white scented flowers.

**Leptosiphon androsaceus**.—A dainty little annual, bearing a profusion of flowers in many colours, richly scented in the morning.

**Leucocoryne odorata**.—A charming dwarf bulbous plant from Chili, with lavender sweet-scented heads of bloom.

**Leucocrinum montana**.—A bulbous plant with snow-white fragrant flowers.

**Leucojum vernum** (*Spring Snowflake*).—A pretty spring-flowering bulbous plant, with leaves like the Hyacinth and white Snowdrop-like flowers borne on long stalks in clusters, very graceful, with the fragrance of the Violet, whence the name *Leucojum*, meaning white Violet. It has been styled *The Bulbous Violet*, nearly all the species being fragrant, some of them deliciously so. Should be planted freely in clumps in hardy borders, rock-work, shrubberies, and the wild garden. *L. Carpathicum* is also scented.

**Leucospermum candicans**.—A small and compact evergreen shrub, bearing yellow flowers which have a slight scent resembling that of the Rose.

**Liatris odoratissima** (*Vanilla Plant*).—A hardy North American evergreen plant that thrives in swampy ground; the fresh leaves when newly crushed emit a disagreeable odour, but as they wither this characteristic becomes highly fragrant, somewhat resembling the Tonga Bean or similar to the Sweet Vernal Grass, only stronger.

They are largely employed for flavouring cigars. Although called Vanilla plant it has no connection with the Vanilla of commerce.

**Ligusticum Ajowan.**—An annual from Central Europe, possessing a Thyme-like odour in its leaves.

**Ligustrum Quihoi.**—A Chinese variety of the common Privet, bearing in the autumn loose panicles of white strongly scented flowers.

**Lilac.** See *Syringa*.

**Lilium (Lily).**—From the time of Solomon to the present day the beauty and delicacy of the Lily has been celebrated in all ages.

‘The Lily’s height bespoke command,  
A perfumed fairy flower;  
She seemed designed for Flora’s hand,  
The sceptre of her power.’

It represents a grand and much admired genus of bulbous plants from many parts of the world. A large number of important additions have been made in recent years to the genus both in species and varieties. Most are hardy in any part of this country, and perhaps all are so in the best favoured districts. Their stately style, and elegant, gaily coloured, and often perfumed flowers are becoming better known and appreciated; and the genus is doubtless destined in the future to perform an important part in the hardy flower garden. All nations agree in making the Lily the symbol of purity and modesty; it is the fit attribute of beauty. The heathen nations held it in such high regard as to consecrate its glorious attractions to Juno, of whom it is said that ‘from the milk of her breasts sprang this beautiful flower.’ It was largely employed throughout the times of the Greeks and Romans in all their festivals. The Greeks placed crowns of Lilies upon the heads of their brides as emblems of purity and abundance; the Romans regarded it with equal admiration. By whom and at what period, however, it found its way into England we cannot with certainty say; but it was probably one of the plants which we gained from Palestine by means of the early Crusaders. The common hardy garden Lily (*L. candidum*), with large white diverging blossoms, most odorous and beautiful, well deserves the title of the Madonna Lily.

It is peerless in purity, beauty, and honey-like fragrance while it lasts. It is as effective for back rows of ribbons, centres to foliage and other plants, as on the old herbaceous beds or borders. It is indeed worthy of a place in every garden. For a time they fill all eyes, and, as it were, obscure by their superior beauty all else.

It will be questioned by none that *L. auratum* is one of the

most magnificent varieties in cultivation, and has done more to popularise Lily-growing, and create an enthusiasm for these flowers than all that has ever been written or said on their behalf. It was only necessary to look upon the beauty and enjoy the fragrance of this golden-rayed visitor from Japan, where it is held in high honour, to be smitten with the Lily fever. Another source of the captivating power of this Lily lies in its endless sports and developments into new forms. These are distinct and permanent, so that the growers of a goodly number of *L. auratum* may be said to grow a considerable collection of distinct sub-species and varieties, all springing from this one glorious parent.

The Longiflorum Lilies, also, cannot be excelled. Their immense trumpet blooms of snow-like purity and delicious fragrance are only equalled as types of massive and graceful beauty by the Amazonian Lily (*Eucharis*), and higher praise it is impossible to give them.

*L. giganteum*, a giant Indian species, with large heads of magnificent flowers of a fine white striped reddish violet at the base, and of the most powerful fragrance, is nearly hardy, requiring a shaded situation and only slight protection for the young growth against frosts and winds in spring. The large, beautiful, and persistent foliage of this superb Lily entitles it to a first place as an ornamental plant, and amply repays for delay in coming to a flowering state.

Dr. Wallace, a great authority on Lilies, divides the soil for Lilies into light, heavy, and peaty. Those, he says, which do best on peaty soils are the Umbellatum section, including Bulbiferum, Croceum, Davuricum, and their varieties; Concolor, Thunbergianum, and their varieties; Candidum, Longiflorum, Chalcedonicum, Pyrenaicum, and the Speciosum group. Those that succeed best on heavy soils are the Martagons, Auratums, and Tigers; and to these may be added Giganteum, Brownii, Krameri, Szovitzianum, Washingtonianum, Humboldtii, and Testaceum. Those that thrive on moist peaty soil are Catesbaei, Philadelphicum, the Canadian group, Pardalinum, Pardum, Tenuifolia, and Leichtlinii. It has, however, been found that *L. auratum* does remarkably well planted in beds of pure peat between Rhododendrons and other American plants.

Lilies are beautiful mixed border subjects, the taller species being fine background plants, and the dwarfer ones are equally telling and desirable in mixed arrangements. The strong growers are also beautiful objects when planted amongst dwarf shrubs in such a way that their inflorescence may be seen overtopping the



shrubs. And they are so easy to cultivate in any position that there is no obstacle in the way of their being generally adopted for any of the purposes indicated.

Amongst other varieties that possess special scented attractions may be named the following:—*L. Parryi*, *L. Wallichianum*, *L. Washingtonianum*, *L. Harrisii*, *L. Chalcedonicum*, *L. odorum*, *L. Neulgherrense*, *L. Szovitzianum*, *L. Japonicum*, *L. rubescens*, *L. speciosum*, *L. ochroleucum*, *L. Ukeyuri*.

From a scented point of view it seems remarkable our poets should have so little to say of its attractions. Smart, however, has left us the following dainty lines:—

‘Sweet Hermon’s fragrant air;  
Sweet is the Lily’s silver bell,  
And sweet the wakeful tapers smell,  
That watch for early prayer.’

Again, Armstrong leaves an image which

‘In virgin beauty blows,  
The tender Lily languishingly sweet.’

**Lily of the Valley.** *See* *Convallaria*.

**Lime.** *See* *Tilia*.

**Limnanthes Douglasi.**—A hardy annual from California, with fragrant flowers, the honey from which is greatly appreciated by bees.

**Limnophila gratioloides.**—An Indian aquatic, with an agreeable odour something like Camphor.

**Lindheimina taxana.** *See* *Orchids*.

**Lindleya mesphiloides.**—An evergreen Mexican shrub, bearing large white sweet-scented flowers.

**Lindsæa cultrata.**—A species of the *Adiantum* Fern from Guiana, with pinnate fronds strongly scented like the Sweet Vernal Grass, which it retains when dried.

**Linnæa borealis** (*Twin Flower*).—A modest North European shrubby plant, with pretty bell-shaped flowers, borne in pairs, that are very fragrant, resembling Almonds. It shrinks from exposure to the view, and thrives in woodland places that have not been disturbed by the hand of man. The following tale is told of Linnæus in connection with this plant:—‘A friend gathering a small flower on the shores of a Swedish lake asked the great botanist if it was *Linnæa borealis*. “Nay!” says the philosopher, “she lives not here, but in the middle of our largest woods. She clings with her little arms to the moss, and seems to resist very gently if you force her from it. She has a complexion like the milk-maid; and oh! she is very, very sweet and agreeable.”’

**Liriodendron tulipifera** (*Tulip Tree*).—A handsome North American

tree, bearing large cup-shaped yellow flowers, delicately scented. The foliage assumes a lovely colour in Autumn.

**Lobelia radicans.**—An herbaceous perennial trailing plant from the East, with pale violet flowers, having a pleasant Almond-like fragrance.

**Lonicera** (*Caprifoli*s or *Honeysuckle* family).—A group of shrubs or herbs, often twining; natives of the temperate zone throughout the Northern Hemisphere. The common representative of the family is a very familiar British hedgerow plant, the flowers of which have always been held in the highest esteem for ages, on account of their modest colour and delicate fragrance, which perfumes the air to a great distance morning and evening. No flowers—not even the Violet—possess such a delightful odour as those of the Honeysuckle. To this must be attributed the affection which poets and prose writers have manifested towards it from the earliest ages to the present time. Another common name by which it is known is the Woodbine, because it winds itself as it were in wedlock to every tree and shrub growing near, and which it graces by its well attired branches in return for the support it borrows; from hence it is styled ‘The Bond of Love,’

‘The Woodbines mix in am’rous play,  
And breathe their fragrant leaves away.’

This climbing plant always turns from east to west, and so firmly does it embrace its supporter that we often see young trees and branches indented like a screw by the pressure.

‘By rustic seat or garden bower,  
There’s not a leaf, or shrub, or flower,  
Blossoms on bush so sweet as thee,  
Lowly but fragrant Honey tree.’—MORR.

Apart from poetry and romance, the common Honeysuckle is really a delightful plant to grow in our gardens. In saying so much, however, we must not forget to add that it delights in pure fresh air, such as it gets in its native hedgerows, and therefore cannot be induced to make itself at home in the town garden. In the distant suburbs or in the country it will invariably thrive luxuriantly, twining its stems affectionately round a porch, or arbour, or tree stump, and yielding its sweetly scented blossom in abundance during summer and autumn, and the perfume of the Honeysuckle is of a most agreeable kind.

‘And now into the fields I go  
Where thousand flaming flowers grow,  
And every neighbouring hedge I greet  
With Honeysuckle smelling sweet.’—DYER.

There are several varieties of the Honeysuckle which are grown in

gardens. The Dutch (*L. periclymenum*), for instance, blooms earlier in the year than the common kind, and its flowers are larger, of a creamy colour, and possessed of delicious fragrance towards evening. The late Dutch (*L. p. serotinum*) bears reddish flowers late in summer and autumn, but otherwise is equally as good as the early kind. Closely allied to these is the Goat-leaf Honeysuckle (*L. caprifolium*), so named because goats are fond of its leaves. It is occasionally seen growing wild in chalky districts, but, as a rule is cultivated in gardens, where its robust habit of growth makes it a popular plant for covering arbours, porches, or trellises. For seaside gardens it is the best of the family. We have seen it growing very freely in Brighton. The flowers are borne in trusses throughout the summer and are most fragrant.

'The Woodbine spires are wafted abroad  
And the musk of their Roses blown.'—TENNYSON.

The fragrant Honeysuckle, *L. fragrantissima*, and the Chinese Honeysuckle, *L. brachypoda*, are also desirable species. The former bears white fragrant flowers in February, and the latter, yellow flowers from May to October. Both are somewhat tender and require to be grown against a warm wall, trellis, or fence. Another winter Honeysuckle (*L. Standishi*) bears deliciously-scented white blossoms.

There is often a good deal of confusion between the two winter-flowering species, of which *Standishi* is of quite shrub-like habit, with the young leaves hairy, and almost if not quite deciduous, while *L. fragrantissima*, on the other hand, is more of a rambling grower with smooth leaves, which are for the greater part retained throughout the winter. The prettily-variegated Honeysuckle with golden foliage, that is frequently grown against walls, is a variety of *L. brachypoda*, its correct name being *L. b. aurea reticulata*. This kind is grown more for the sake of its showy foliage than its flowers; other scented kinds include *L. Japonica*, *L. etrusca*, *L. flava* and *L. acuminata*. All these are deciduous, though occasionally the variegated kind retains the greater part of its foliage throughout winter.

**Lotus odoratus, Lotus corniculatus** (*Birdsfoot Trefoil*).—A variety of Clover, with scented yellow flowers. The seed-pods that follow the bloom are exactly like a bird's foot, hence its common name; it is found growing wild in all light soils throughout Great Britain. Bees are very fond of it, as the flowers are full of honey.

**Loureira Cochin Chinensis**.—A shrubby tree from Eastern Asia, with flowers and foliage both sweet and aromatic.

- Luculia gratissima.**—A Northern Indian flowering shrubby tree, truly Oriental in its characteristics, bearing clusters of pale rosy-coloured flowers, deliciously fragrant, which load the atmosphere with a most agreeable odour.
- Lupinus luteus** (*Yellow Lupin*).—A common hardy annual, bearing canary yellow Pea-like blossoms, in long spikes, that have a scent resembling Cowslips. The tree Lupin, *L. arboreus*, a noble ever-green shrub, bears a profusion of fragrant yellow and lilac flowers, Honey-scented. *L. subcarnosus*, the blue Texan Lupin, is also deliciously fragrant.
- Luvunga scandens.**—A climbing shrub from Northern India, bearing corymbs of deliciously fragrant white flowers that resemble the Orange in form and odour.
- Lycaste.** See **Orchids.**
- Lychnis.**—A tribe of hardy perennials, some of which are natives of Britain. The double white variety, *L. vespertina plena*, produces an abundance of pleasingly-scented blooms, that are very valuable for cutting purposes.
- Lyperia crocea.**—A species of compact-growing shrubs from South Africa, bearing racemes of peculiarly-coloured flowers that exhale a sweet scent at the close of day.
- Macadamia ternifolia.**—A North Australian nut-bearing shrub, with flowers that carry a delightful perfume.
- Manettia cordifolia** (*Madeira Vine*).—A rapid-growing climber, bearing feathery white flowers, with a fragrance resembling Mignonette.

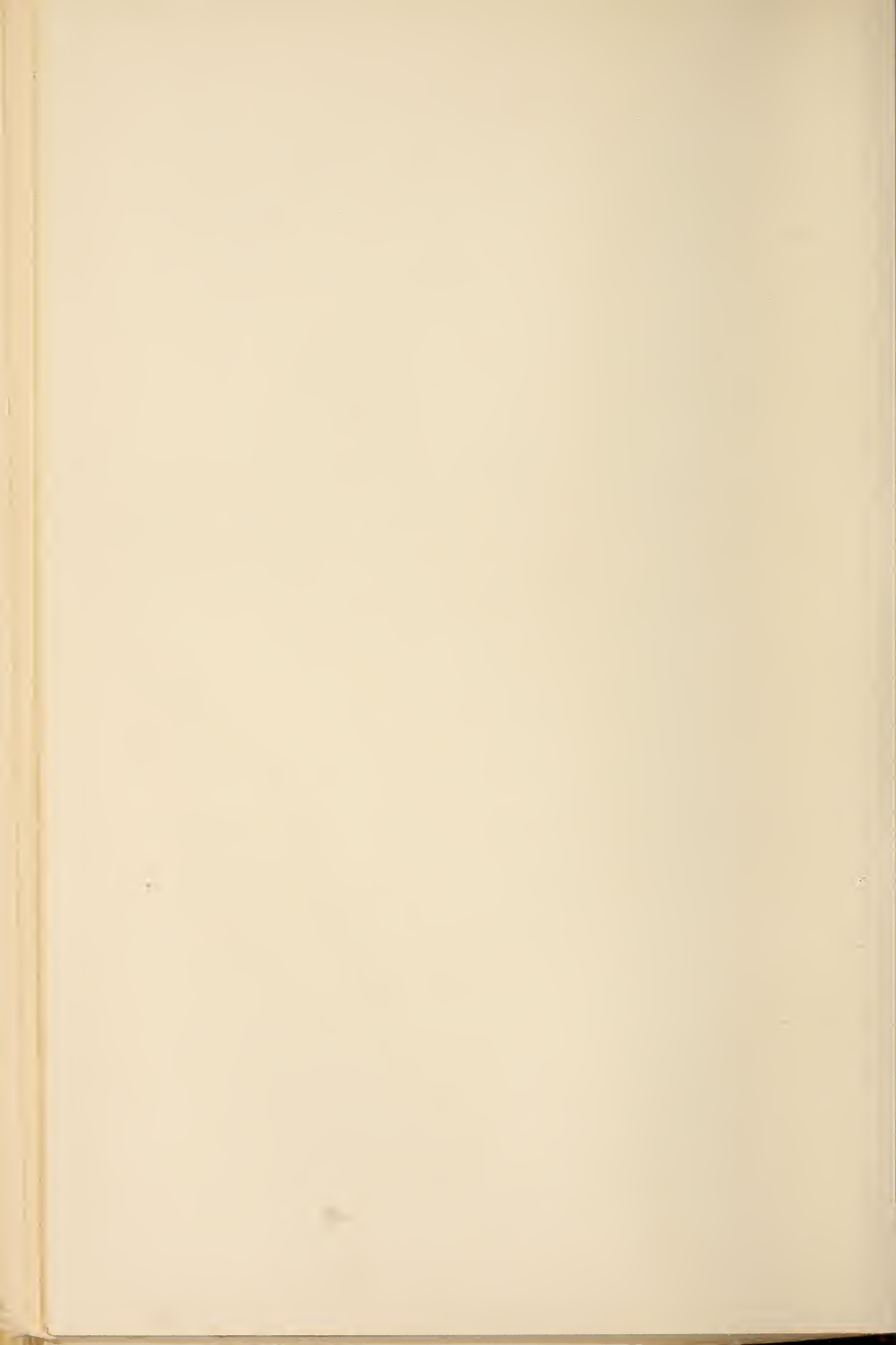
‘Where the musk of Magnolia hangs thick in the air,  
There is peace . . . though the quiet is Death.’—HARTE.

**Magnolia.**—A genus of highly ornamental-leaved trees, some ever-green, others deciduous, natives of the subtropical zone almost throughout the world, mostly, however, from Eastern Asia. The beauty of the flowers gives them the greatest claim to our regard in this list; they are usually cup-shaped, generally white and exquisitely fragrant, combining the beauty of the Rose with the odour of the Lily; in many varieties their perfume is over-powerful and exerts its influence a great distance away. They are generally cultivated in Britain as greenhouse plants, although some kinds will thrive out of doors in sheltered districts in the South. The most notable kinds are *M. fuscata*, *M. purpurea*, *M. conspicua*, *M. tripetala*, *M. pumila*, *M. Campbelli*, *M. Watsoni*, *M. obovata*, *M. grandiflora*, *M. hypoleuca*, *M. exoniensis*, *M. salicifolia*, *M. auriculata*, and *M. acuminata*. In some kinds, notably *M. salicifolia*, the foliage is





MAGNOLIA.



fragrant when bruised, whilst of the evergreen species *M. grandiflora*, with Laurel-like foliage, possesses the greatest scented attractions. The flowers of *M. conspicua* are produced in the spring before there are any signs of leaves, *M. glauca* is the Sweet Bay of America, and *M. Halleana stellata* is a dwarf double flowering kind.

'Faint was the air with the odorous breath of Magnolia blossoms.'—LONGFELLOW.

**Maile** (*Vine of Hawaii*).—A decorative plant, with bright green leaves, giving off a delicate perfume when crushed in the hand.

**Malva moschata** (*Musk Mallow*).—A British perennial plant, with large white or pink flowers, delightfully scented. It is found along hedges and borders of fields, and derives its name from the musky odour given off by all parts of the plant when in confined situations, particularly in warm dry weather. The white variety is the kind usually cultivated in gardens, and its dainty blossoms are exceedingly useful as cut flowers for vase decorations.

**Mandevilla suaveolens** (*Chili Jasmine*).—A South American climbing shrub, one of the most chaste and beautiful climbers we have; it is a very rapid grower, with handsome foliage, graceful habit, and is completely covered with its snowy white flowers through the spring and summer months; the blossoms are produced in clusters, and are delightfully perfumed, like the Jasmine; each flower measures about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across, and somewhat resembles the single Petunia, but more beautifully formed.

**Manglietia insignis**.—An Indian tree, bearing flesh-coloured sweet-smelling flowers. *M. glauca*, a yellow flowering variety, possessing similar attractions.

**Maranathemum bifolia**.—A rare liliaceous British plant, with white fragrant flowers.

**Marjoram**. See *Origanum*.

**Marrubium vulgare** (*Horehound*).—A common British perennial plant, the leaves when fresh having a strong aromatic smell.

**Martynia fragrans** (*Unicorn Plant*).—A Mexican annual, occasionally seen in English gardens, the plant produces spikes of rich purple-red flowers streaked with yellow, exhaling a most delicious odour.

**Marvel of Peru**. See *Mirabilis*.

**Matricaria**. See *Pyrethrum*.

**Matthiola bicornis** (*Night-Scented Stock*). A European annual, inconspicuous in general beauty, but possessing charms that recommend its cultivation in every garden. Those who are in the habit of spending some portion of the summer evenings in the garden will appreciate the balmy odour given off by its brown-coloured flowers; and it is not necessary to stoop in order to inhale the perfume, as

it pervades the atmosphere for a distance around towards the close of the day and through the night, when it is simply delicious and widely diffused. When in flower they may be placed in a room, window, or the greenhouse, but in the event of their being used for the ornamentation of rooms, it must be borne in mind that their perfume is very powerful, and that where one would scent a room delightfully, half a dozen would give off a perfume which would be most oppressive. Other varieties possessing equal attractions are *M. odoratissima*, *M. annua* (the Ten-week Stock), *M. incana* (the Brompton Stock), a biennial variety, and several others. All are readily grown from seed, and the beautiful double forms of the flowering Stock family are worthy a prominent place in gardens where sweet blossoms are a desideratum.

**Mauritia carana.**—A South American Palm. A whole acre of Mignonette would not emit more perfume than a single plant of the Fan Palm of the Rio Negro. In approaching one of these plants through the thick forest, the sense of hearing would, perhaps, give the first notice of its proximity, from the merry hum of winged insects, which its scented flowers had drawn together to feast on the honey, and to transport the pollen of the male to the female plants; for it is chiefly diœcious species of Palms that have such sweet flowers.

**Maxillaria.** See Orchids.

**Meadow-sweet.** See *Spiræa ulmaria* :—

‘To nod from banks, from whence depend  
Rich cymes of fragrant Meadow-sweet;  
Alas ! those creamy clusters lend  
A charm where death and ardour meet.’—CAMPBELL.

**Mediocosma.** See *Acronychia*.

**Megastigma Skinneri.**—A fragrant Mexican shrub.

**Melaleuca minor.**—An Australian flowering shrub, the leaves of which possess a powerful aromatic odour, and, when distilled, produce the Oil of Cajeput.

**Melia.**—A genus of tropical shrubs or trees, originally from India, now found in many countries. *M. Azedarach* is a giant variety, bearing large bunches of lilac flowers emitting an agreeable perfume.

**Melicocca bijuga.**—A Central American timber-producing tree, bearing honey-scented flowers and aromatic berries.

**Melilotus alba** (*Bokhara Clover*).—An arborescent variety of Clover from Asia; its uses with us are chiefly for bee-feeding, as they are extremely fond of the honey also found in the white bloom. It is a useful plant for flavouring hay, but its growth is so strong and fibrous that animals find it difficult to masticate the woody pieces. Both the seed and dried leaves are highly scented.



Another plant diffusing a delightful odour while drying is the common Melilot (*M. officinalis*). This may be met with chiefly among bushes, and it often flowers in hedges at the sides of lanes and roads. The fragrance of this plant, though not quite so powerful as that of the Sweet Woodruff, is equally lasting; and when the sun, by absorbing its moisture, has withered its freshness and it appears almost dead, this quality is in perfection, making its presence valuable in hay that has been wetted, and here its aroma, which very much resembles the Sweet Vernal Grass, is productive in rendering an insipid article spicy and palatable.

**Melissa officinalis** (*Balm*).—An herbiferous perennial from the South of Europe, and well known in our own gardens as an aromatic plant. It is also much liked by bees, and it is said if the swarms stray away they can be induced to return to their hive by the delicious attractions of the juice of the herb. Balm tea is to this day recommended by old country folk to cure all evils flesh is heir to. The variegated form makes a pretty border plant, and the delightful fragrance of its leaves after a shower of rain is very grateful.

The Moldavian Balm and Balm of Gilead are varieties common both in cottage windows and in our gardens as possessing scented attractions in their leaves :—

‘The juice of Balm, a very precious flower

As sweet, as soft as air, as gentle.’—SHAKESPEARE.

**Melitta Melissophyllum** (*Honey Balm*).—A wild plant, found in some parts of the South of England, with scented attractions.

**Melodinus**.—A genus of tropical climbing shrubs from Eastern Asia, with white, sweet smelling star-formed, Jasmine-like flowers, followed by egg-shaped berries.

**Mentha** (*Mint*).—A genus of herbaceous plants found in all temperate parts of the world; they are either weeds or cultivated in the manipulation of valuable commercial commodities. The name is said to have arisen from Mintha, who was daughter of Cocytus, who, according to mythological history, was changed into this plant by Proserpine from motives of jealousy. The whole family possess aromatic leaves, and amongst the most popular we mention the following, which are natives of Britain :—*M. piperita*, the Peppermint of commerce; *M. viridis*, the common garden Mint, used in cookery; *M. pulegium*, Pennyroyal; *M. citrata*, the variety from which a sweet-smelling oil is extracted, in odour like oil of Bergamot. *M. Requieni* is a fine rockwork plant, forming a dense carpet of fragrant foliage. In a wild state they are generally found in damp soils or on the fringe of ponds.

- Meriandra Bengalensis** (*Bengal Sage*).—A herb used in India as a substitute for Sage, which it much resembles in habit and flavour.
- Mesembryanthemum fragrans**.—An evergreen plant from South Africa, bearing fragrant yellow flowers.
- Mesua ferrea**.—A handsome Indian tree, bearing white fragrant flowers with yellow filaments, which possess medicinal properties, and according to native physicians are sold in the bazaars for sachets, as they retain a pleasing perfume in the dried state.
- Mezerion**. See *Daphne*.
- Michelia Champaca**.—An Indian tree sacred to one of the Hindu gods. It bears numerous pale lemon-coloured, tulip-shaped flowers, which emit for a wide distance around a most delicious fragrance, so strong that bees will seldom approach them. There are other varieties with scented bark and pleasing attractions.
- Micromelum interriginum**.—An Indian shrub, bearing small greenish-white flowers, exceedingly fragrant, followed by orange berries which emit an overpowering fragrance when bruised.
- Micromeria**.—A genus of perennial herbs from the Mediterranean region, bearing spikes of bloom smelling in some varieties like Thyme, others like Mint.
- Mignonette**. See *Reseda*.
- Mikania suaveolens**.—A South American evergreen twiner, bearing panicles of white scented flowers.
- Milium effusum**.—One of the handsomest of the British Grasses, with a dainty hay-like scent in the leaves.
- Milla biflora** (*Mexican Star*)—allied to *Triteleia*.—A beautiful early summer-blooming bulb. Flowers star-shaped, clear waxy white, of great substance, and enlivened by a frost-like sparkle; the fragrance is delightful.
- Cultivated in the open air they are useful in groups, masses, or beds by themselves, and still more so in conjunction with late Snowdrops, Scillas, Anemones, Arabis, Aubretias, and Forget-me-nots. The flower stems are so slender, the flowers so light, the colour so delicate, the leaves so graceful, that they are almost equally useful for mixing among or edging other spring flowers.
- Millingtonia hortensis**.—An Eastern tree, bearing numberless panicles of large white flowers, emitting a delicious odour.
- Mimulus moschatus** (*Musk*).—Although so common in Britain, this dainty herbaceous plant is a native of North America. Its tender green foliage and bright yellow flowers, in addition to the refreshing fragrance of its leaves, renders it exceedingly popular and attractive. It is a plant one is inclined to write a history about, but it, unfortunately, possesses none. Every one ought to grow it, as its culti-

vation is so simple ; there are many beautiful and improved forms now to be had that demand the attention of all desiring one of the best plants to grow for delicate scent. A successional supply may be maintained in the conservatory by starting, at intervals, a few plants in pots, and all window-boxes should contain a plant or two. A few good clumps may also be formed in the borders near the dwelling, and also near to summer-houses and outdoor retreats generally. The only points of importance are to provide it with good soil, and in the case of those in pots, to supply liberally with water. *M. Harrisoni* is a large flowering variety. *M. moniliformes* grows in the woods of California, and is strongly scented.

**Mimusoops Elengi.**—A hard-wooded tree from Ceylon, bearing highly fragrant flowers, largely used in perfumery.

**Mint.** See *Mentha*.

**Mirabilis jalapa** (*Marvel of Peru*).—A handsome herbaceous plant with tuberous roots, from the west of South America. It bears clusters of parti-coloured fragrant flowers, opening towards evening. *M. longiflora* is another variety with delightfully scented white tubular flowers which possess the odour of the Orange.

**Mitchella repens** (*Partridge Berry*).—A North American miniature shrub, bearing waxy, white, fragrant flowers, followed by a scarlet berry.

**Mock Orange.** See *Syringa*, also *Philadelphus*.

**Mohria turifraga.**—A South African Fern,<sup>3</sup> with scented attractions that gain for it the local name of Frankincense.

**Moluccella lævis** (*Molucca Balm*).—A Syrian annual—the shell-like flowers when bruised emit a strong, but delightful fragrance of Balm.

**Monarda didyma** (*Bergamot*).—The scarlet Monarda, an herbaceous perennial introduced from North America. The whole plant is strongly impregnated with a delightful fragrance ; even after the darkly-coloured leaves have died away, the surface rootlets give off the pleasant smell by which the plant has earned its common name.

It is known in the United States as Oswego tea, and used to form a common beverage in many parts of that country.

The crimson variety, *M. fistulosa*, is also a delightful plant that recommends itself by the fragrance of its lovely foliage, and tufts of beautiful flowers, which crown every branch from June to August ; the dainty blossoms will keep fresh for a long time in water, ornamenting the vase and perfuming the apartment by a refreshing odour ; there is also a purple and white variety possessing similar attractions.

**Monardella macrantha.**—A perennial from California, bearing orange-scarlet blossoms, highly fragrant.

**Moneses.** *See* **Pyrola.**

**Monimia.**—A genus of shrubby trees from the Mauritius, bearing panicles of yellow, scented flowers.

**Monodora Myristica.**—A West Indian tree, bearing large white and yellow sweetly-scented flowers. The seeds are also scented.

**Monsonia spinosa.**—A shrubby plant from South Africa; the growth emits an agreeable odour when burnt.

**Morenia fragrans.**—A Peruvian Palm, with scented attractions.

**Mormodes.** *See* **Orchids.**

**Morœa odora.**—A South African bulbous plant belonging to the Iris family, bearing lilac, sweetly-scented bloom.

**Morrenia odorata.**—A dwarf creeping plant from Argentina, with greenish sweet-smelling flowers.

**Moscharia.**—A Chilian annual, possessing a strong smell of Musk.

**Moschosma.**—A genus of herbs, distributed throughout the Eastern Hemisphere; many of them possess a strong odour of Musk.

**Munronia.**—A tribe of East Indian shrubs, bearing white flowers that emit a delicious scent.

**Murraya exotica.**—A Chinese and Australian shrub belonging to the Citrus family, bearing pure white deliciously honey-scented blossoms much resembling those of the Orange, though smaller. *M. Sumatrana*, another dainty kind, bears white, scented flowers.

**Muscari** (*Musk Hyacinth, Feathered Hyacinth, Grape Hyacinth*).—A tribe of bulbous plants from the South of Europe, and furnishing some of the most ornamental and interesting hardy bulbs for the decoration of the garden. They flower in rich masses, and the flowers are mostly blue, purple, red, or white, and of great diversity of size and form. The true feathered Hyacinth (*Muscari comosum monstrosum*) has its petals so lacerated and cut into the finest downy-like fragments as to merit the name of feathered, the petals being cut into the finest feather-like down. The flowers are pink. There is also a white variety, which is rare, invaluable for decorative purposes. *M. comosum* is a lovely ultramarine blue. The following Grape or Musk Hyacinths are also well worth growing in hardy herbaceous borders, mixed beds, or shrubberies:—*M. botryoides*, another beautiful blue species, flowering in April. Mr. Ruskin says of this lovely Grape Hyacinth in his *Queen of the Air*, as he saw it in the South of France, ‘that it was as if a cluster of grapes and a hive of honey had been distilled and pressed together into one small boss of celled and beaded blue.’ *M. moschatum*, maroon yellow, strongly Musk-scented. *M. paradoxum*, deep blue;



*M. commutatum*, sky blue; *M. suaveolens*, bright blue; *M. atlanticum*, blue, and *racemosum* all possess scented attractions.

**Musk.** See *Mimulus moschatus*.

**Myrcia acris.**—An American tree, the leaves of which are used as 'Bay leaves.' In the West Indian woods the fragrance from the foliage impregnates the air for a great distance.

**Myrica Gale.**—The Sweet Gale differs from the majority of fragrant leaved plants in preferring a moist situation. Our native kind, *M. gale*, grows in damp, boggy spots, and is charming in the garden too. It makes a close bush about 3 feet high, and has small, toothed leaves, which fall in winter. There are two or three American species, but the best of them is *M. asplenifolia*. This kind is an evergreen, and makes a close, dense bush, whilst its leaves are of a rich green colour, and being persistent, their delicious fragrance can be enjoyed the whole year round. See *Comptonia*.

**Myristica moschata** or *officinalis*.—An East Indian tree with oblong aromatic leaves, and useful in commerce as the source which supplies Mace and Nutmegs.

**Myrodia turbinata.**—A Central American evergreen shrub, bearing white flowers, strongly aromatic.

**Myrospermum Pareiræ.**—A Mexican tree that produces Balsam of Peru.

**Myrrh.** See *Balsamodendron myrrha*.

**Myrrhis odorata.**—An odoriferous herbaceous plant, a native of Great Britain.

**Myrsiphyllum asparagoides** (*Simlax*).—An American herb; a lovely climbing plant for hanging baskets, with flowers scented like Orange blossoms, and small cordate dark-green foliage. The Palermitan belles find, from experience, that its delicate, graceful sprays outlive all other green foliage in the heated air of a ball-room, and they arrange it with great taste for personal decoration, adding some of their splendid Camellias, or other brilliant flowers, which grow in profusion in what is literally a land of flowers. I have long wondered why our English ladies did not adopt this very beautiful and delicate plant as an addition to their ball-room toilette, and only surmise that its merits have been comparatively unknown in England.

As a trailing plant in a cool stove or warm greenhouse it is extremely useful. The greatest difficulty is to find a place where it can be suitably accommodated. It requires to be within easy reach, and each stem should be kept separately tied to or entwined around a slender string so that when required in a cut state it can be easily detached. Grown in this way, it also looks extremely handsome

whilst on the plant, the lateral growths drooping down adding to its beauty.

**Myrsiphyllum angustifolium.**—A twining herbaceous climber from South Africa, bearing white flowers and aromatic foliage.

**Myrtle.** See **Myrtus**.

**Myrtus communis** (*Myrtle*).—A well-known evergreen shrub, found in a wild state throughout the South and Eastern parts of Europe, and now cultivated all the world over. Amongst the ancients the Myrtle was held sacred to Venus on account of its great beauty, whilst among the Greeks it was an emblem of authority and largely employed in making crowns for victors; with the Jews it was an emblem of justice.

Virgil, in his pastorals, alludes to its fragrance in Corydon's garden. . . . 'And thee, O Myrtle, next in dignity to the Laurel; for thus arranged, you mingle sweet perfumes.'

Spenser has also left the following dainty lines in reference to the garden of Adonis:—

'Right in the midst of that paradise  
There stood a stately mound on whose round top  
A grove of Myrtle trees did rise,  
And from their fruitful sides sweet gum did drop  
That all the ground with precious dew bedight  
Threw forth most dainty odours and most sweet delight.'

Milton, describing the bower of Paradise, says:—

'The roof  
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade  
Laurel and Myrtle, and what higher grew  
Of firm and fragrant leaf; . . .  
Veiled in a crown of fragrance  
Stands Eve alone, half spied.'

In modern times we find a 'sprig of Myrtle' a leading ornament in wedding floral arrangements, and the bride's bouquet is incomplete without it; beyond this, its chief use is in perfumery, particularly in the manipulation of pot-pouris, and a highly odoriferous water is distilled from its pure white flowers, the leaves also are strongly scented. There are also yellow and pink flowered kinds.

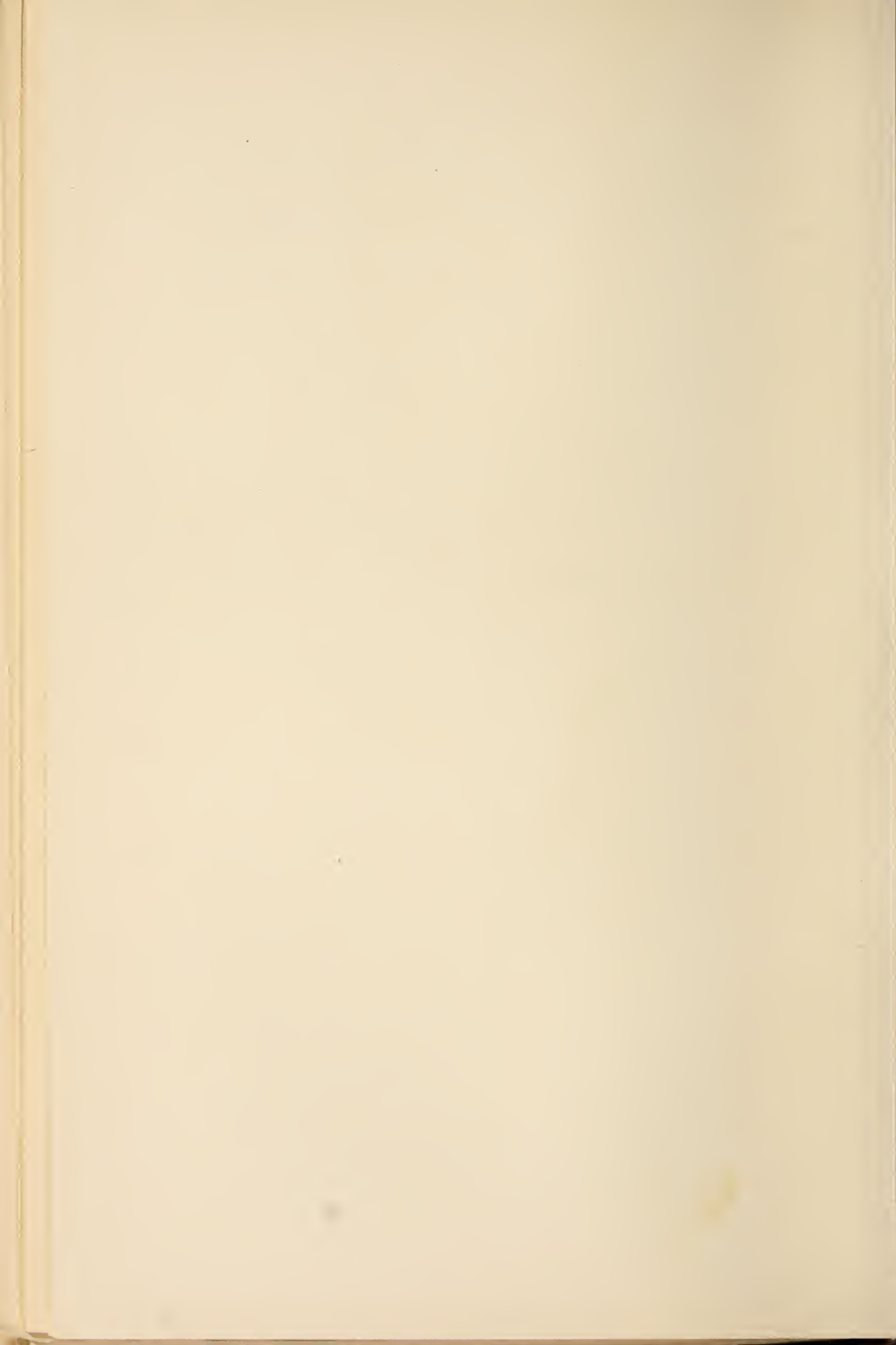
**Myrtus pimenta.** See **Eugenia pimenta**.

**Nabulus albus.**—A perennial herbaceous plant from North America, bearing paniculate heads of sweet-scented white flowers.

**Narcissus** (*Daffodil*, *Jonquil*).—A beautiful genus of early flowering bulbous plants, mostly natives of South Europe. The Narcissus is a member of a family distinguished by the extreme beauty of its flowers, alike in their forms, and richness, and variety of colouring.



MIGNONETTE.





Many of them also are extremely sweet, having a perfume compounded apparently of the sweetness of the Lily and the odour of Violets. This favourite flower has been made the emblem of self-love, from Ovid's beautiful and well-known story of the chaste boy Narcissus, who was changed into this plant. Narcissus was a beautiful youth. Teresias, the soothsayer, foretold that he should enjoy felicity until he beheld his own face: but that the first sight of that would be fatal to him. Every kind of mirror was kept carefully out of his way. Echo was enamoured of him, but he slighted her love, and she pined and withered away until she had nothing left her but her voice, and even that could only repeat the last syllables of other people's sentences. He at last saw his own image reflected in a fountain, and taking it for that of another, he fell passionately in love with it. He attempted to embrace it. On seeing the fruitlessness of all his efforts, he killed himself in despair. When the nymphs raised a funeral pile to burn his body, they found nothing but a flower. That flower, into which he had been changed, still bears his name.

“Ah, youth! beloved in vain,” Narcissus cries—

“Ah, youth! beloved in vain,” the nymphs reply—

When looking for his corpse they only found,

A rising stalk with yellow blossoms crowned.”—OVID.

Here is a little passage about the fable, from the *Two Noble Kinsmen* of Beaumont and Fletcher :—

‘EMILIA. This garden hath a world of pleasure in it.

What flower is this?

SERVANT. 'Tis called Narcissus, Madam.

EM. That was a fair boy certain, but a fool  
To love himself; were there not maids,  
Or were they all hard-hearted?

SERV. That could not be to one so fair.’

We have now many different species of this flower cultivated in our gardens, some of which have remained with us since their introduction by the Romans, and we will endeavour to give them due attention according to the various groups :—

The *Common Yellow Daffodil* of our fields and woods (*N. pseudo-narcissus*) is now available in many dainty forms, both single and double, all of which are extremely hardy and robust; succeed well in any good garden soil, and once planted no further care is required. Magnificent subjects for the hardy border lines or groups, also for lawns, woodlands, shrubberies, or naturalisation everywhere. Yield an endless amount of cut flowers, delicately scented, and at a season when hardly any other bloom can be got. Under pot culture nothing can be finer for the conservatory or

greenhouse decoration, and planted out they are better the second year than the first, and the third than the second.

The *Pheasant's Eye Narcissus* (*N. poeticus*) is an elegant variety, and justly popular. The double form, *N. poeticus plenus* or *Gardenia Narcissus*, is a charming species, grown by millions for the London markets. Of all the double forms of *Narcissus*, this is the most strikingly beautiful, in purity and sweetness rivalling even the flower of the *Gardenia*.

The *Polyanthus* or *bunch-flowered Narcissus* (*N. tazetta* or *Orientalis*) is of Eastern origin. The class embraces many of the most valuable and useful kinds, that are eagerly sought after in all parts. Even in distant China this fairy flower is held as a sacred plant, and takes high rank in the festivals of the new year in that country, where it is known as the Joss Flower or Sacred Lily. The whole group are beautiful, sweet-scented, free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, and suitable either for conservatory or garden decoration. They bear tall, many-flowered, charming Lily heads of from six to twenty-four large flowers from each bulb planted. The profusion of their large blooms furnishes abundance of rich, elegantly perfumed flowers for bouquets, vases, or other purposes.

The *Jonquil* (*N. Jonquilla*—*The Rush Daffodil*) is a slender-growing section of great beauty. This fragrant plant is one of the most powerfully scented of all the *Narcissus* family, half a dozen blooms being sufficient to perfume a greenhouse; their charming golden flowers, both single and double, are freely produced, and they add an air of refinement wherever grown. On grassy lawns, shaded woodlands, borders of lakes, and other ornamental grounds of extensive expanses, no spring flowers are more suitable than the *Narcissus*, and such is the permanence of their endurance that some old favourite kinds still retain the positions assigned to them in times long past, where they annually rear their golden and snow-white heads underneath the grand old trees in the long-neglected environs of once famous residences, filling the atmosphere with a dainty perfume.

**Nardostachys Jatamansi.**—An Indian herbaceous plant, with fragrant flowers, stems, and roots, stated by some authorities to be the Spikenard of the ancients. In the present day it is largely used as an aromatic drug.

**Neippergia chrysantha.**—A Mexican plant bearing large golden flowers, emitting an aromatic odour at night.

‘Those virgin Lilies all the night  
Bathing their beauties in the lake,  
That they may rise more fresh and bright,  
When their beloved sun’s awake.’—MOORE.

**Nelumbium.**—A beautiful class of aquatic plants, exceedingly popular

in all collections. They are distributed throughout the sub-tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. *N. speciosum*, the Egyptian Lotus, also known as the sacred Lotus of the East, is a notable kind which has been cultivated from time immemorial, for its rosy red and pure white flowers, which are delightfully fragrant. In ancient mythological representations of nature this charming flower was the emblem of the great generative and conceptive power of the world, serving as the head-dress of the sphinxes and the ornament of Iris. The flowers, which resemble gigantic Tea Roses, are produced on foot-stalks sometimes six feet in length. The American Nelumbium, *N. luteum*, bears rich sulphur-yellow flowers, whilst the Japanese possess a white-flowering kind, *N. nuciferum album*, both deliciously scented. The whole group can be raised from seeds or tubers. The ease with which the Nelumbiums and Nymphaeas are cultivated, the magnificent flowers of great variety of form and colour, their delicate perfume, and the great fascination in growing them, is making the water garden widely popular.

**Nemesia floribunda.**—An herbaceous annual from South Africa, with parti-coloured flowers of pleasing scent. There are other greatly improved forms, notably *N. strumosa*, a newly introduced strain, calling for little comment from a fragrant point of view.

**Nepeta suaveolens** (*Cat Mint*).—A hardy plant, used in rockwork and edgings. *N. graveolens* is another scented variety; both kinds, from the peculiarity of their odour, are a great attraction to cats.

**Nephrodium.**—A genus of Ferns, natives of warm countries, of which *N. pallidum cristatum* is an elegant crested variety, yielding a delicious perfume, especially when in a moist atmosphere. *N. fragrans*, a hardy variety of neat form, also possesses scented attractions.

**Nerium odorum** (*Oleander*).—An Indian shrub, bearing bunches of elegant pink or white salver-shaped blossoms, delicately perfumed with the odour of Almonds, which scents the air for a distance around. It is a common ornament in the gardens of Upper India, where its elegance is greatly appreciated.

**Nicotiana affinis.**—A sweet-scented variety of the Tobacco plant of commerce from Eastern Asia. The plant is an herbaceous perennial, and bears a profusion of pure white star-shaped tubular flowers that emit a delicious perfume towards evening; indeed its beauty is scarcely apparent during the day, as the flowers do not appear at their best until the sun is on the wane. It makes an attractive plant for greenhouse culture, where it fills the atmosphere with its powerfully scented attractions. *N. persica*, *N. undulata*, and *N. noctiflora* are also night-flowering and daintily perfumed.

**Nothoscordum fragrans.**—A bulbous plant from Central America, with white sweet-smelling flowers.

**Nyctanthes arbor-tristis.**—A shrubby Indian tree, common all over the country, and popularly known as the Indian Jasmine. It bears a profusion of star-like white flowers, which open at night, scenting the atmosphere during that time, for a wide distance around with a delightful honey-like fragrance, the petals fall at sunrise, and are collected as a perfume.

**Nycterinia.**—A tribe of annuals and perennial plants from South Africa, bearing spikes of flowers that are faintly scented at night.

**Nymphæa.**—A genus of beautiful flowering aquatic plants, popularly known as Water Lilies, Pond Lilies, or Water Nymphs. They are found in lakes and rivers all over the world, and are an elegant family deserving of extended cultivation.

The common British species are *N. alba* and *N. lutea*, both charming varieties, unfortunately possessing but little scent. Of the American kinds there are *N. odorata*, both white and rose, differing from our own white Water Lily in being sweet-scented. *N. elegans*, white and purple. *N. tuberosa*, white, with an odour resembling ripe Apples, whilst from China we find *N. pygmaea*, a little miniature gem, with pure white blossoms; then there are the African varieties, *N. Zanzibarensis*—the Royal Purple Water Lily—and *N. cœrulea*. Other sorts flower in the night, notably *N. Devoniensis*, the Red Water Lily, and although they emit an agreeable odour it is not nearly so powerful as many of the day-blooming kinds, *N. Daubeniana* has parti-coloured flowers that are also deliciously fragrant.

‘Exquisite floweret of the vernal hour,  
Whose tender sweetness steals upon our gaze  
When the wild glory of the glittering shower  
Has faded in the sun’s luxuriant rays.’

**Ocimum basilicum.**—An annual plant supposed to have been brought to Europe from the East; it has been rendered poetical by the genius which has handled it, and both Boccaccio and Keats have made the name sound pleasantly in the ears of many people who know little of botany.

We cultivate it as an herb, and the strong aromatic scent in its leaves, very much like cloves, renders it useful for culinary purposes.

It was an opinion amongst the ancients that if the leaves of this plant were bruised and put under the ground, they would breed insects; later day writers, however, have extolled its many virtues in a more pleasing direction, for Gerard says, ‘The smell of this plant is good for the heart and the head: it driveth away melan-



choly and maketh a man merry and glad.' In France so much esteemed is this herb that it takes a foremost place in the composition of almost all their soups and sauces. Keats's pathetic tale of the fair Italian maiden whose lover had been secretly put to death by her brothers, and whose corpse she ultimately discovered and buried in her bed of Basil, is daintily expressed in his poems.

*O. pilosum* has a pleasant Lemon odour; *O. bullatum*, *O. gratisimum*, and *O. canum* are all fragrant and aromatic.

**Odontoglossum.** See **Orchids.**

**Ænothera** (*Evening Flower*, *Evening Primrose*).—A genus of annual or herbaceous plants from America. Amongst the best-known varieties are the following:—*Æ. odorata*, a perennial kind, with yellow fragrant flowers; *Æ. tetraptera*, with large white flowers opening in the evening and dying at morn; *Æ. nocturna*, with yellow night-opening blossoms, exceedingly fragrant; *Æ. linearis*, soft pale yellow flowers; *Æ. marginata*, white changing to pink, and emitting a delicious magnolia-like scent towards night, and *Æ. triloba*.

**Olea fragrans.**—A shrubby tree, common to the South of Europe and Central Asia. The leaves and white flowers are highly odoriferous and are used to flavour tea, and the scent they impart is more abiding than that of any other plant employed for the purpose. *O. myrtifolia* is equally attractive. These two species represent a family some varieties of which are valuable in the commercial world.

**Olearia** (*Daisy Bush*).—A genus of Australian shrubs, with leaves that have a delicious musky odour, notably apparent in *O. argophyllus* and *O. chrysophylla*.

**Oncidium.** See **Orchids.**

**Onosma albo rosea.**—A perennial evergreen Alpine plant from South-East Europe, bearing tubular white flowers, which emit a delicate Almond-like fragrance. *O. tauricum*, popularly known as Golden Drop, is another daintily scented variety.

**Orange.** See **Citrus.**

'The Orange flower perfumes the bower,  
Breeze, bird, and flower confess the hour.'—SCOTT.

'Odours of Orange flower and spice  
Reached them from time to time,  
Like airs that breathe from paradise  
Upon a world of crime.'—LONGFELLOW.

**Orchidaceous plants.**—A remarkably handsome and deservedly popular group, consisting of herbaceous perennial plants or shrubs; in temperate climates assuming a terrestrial habit, in warmer latitudes growing on trees or fixing themselves to rocks or stones. Orchids

are found in climates of excessive dryness, in damp and humid forests, clinging to the trunks and limbs of trees, or on bare rocks where they vegetate and thrive with other shade-loving plants in countless thousands. There is, as might be expected, in such an extensive family, a surprising range of floral variation in form and colour. A similar variability is observable in the odours of the flowers, from some of the sweetest perfumes and most exquisite fragrance to the direst obnoxious taints. Not a few smell like honey, others of Elder, Heliotrope, Wild Grape, Sweet Pea, Vanilla, Tuberose, Honeysuckle, Lily of the Valley, Pineapple, Banana; others are spicy, and it is to these particular characteristics that we have given special attention, and we are enabled to furnish enthusiasts with a very complete list of dainty-scented varieties.

Some years since, M. Rivière, head gardener at the Luxembourg in Paris, commenced a series of observations on the odours of the orchids under his care, with respect to which he communicated new and interesting facts to the Horticultural Society. Since that time another eminent French botanist, Mons. Ed. Andre, has conducted a number of experiments in the same direction, the main points of which we are embodying in our list:—

*Aceras anthrophora*, scented leaves.

*Acropera Loddigesii*, the dainty scent of Wallflowers.

*Ærides angustifolium*, powerful.

*Ærides expansum*.

*Ærides Fieldingii*, a sweet odour of Pansies in the morning and evening.

*Ærides Leeaenum*.

*Ærides odoratum*, pomatum-scented.

*Angræcum eburneum*, a sweet and faint odour, like that of *Syringa*, in the evening.

*Angræcum fragrans*, the leaves are used to perfume tea.

*Angræcum fatuosum*, a sweet odour of Tuberose.

*Angræcum O'Brienianum*, delicately perfumed.

*Angræcum pellucidum*.

*Angræcum polystacha*, Hawthorn and *Stephanotis*.

*Arachnis moschifera*, a spicy fragrance.

*Bifrenaria Harrisoni*, a delicate lasting perfume.

*Bifrenaria inodora*, like Lilies of the Valley.

*Bonatea speciosa*, delicately fragrant.

*Brassavola cucullata*.

*Brassia Lawrenceana*.

*Bulbophyllum coccineum*, furze-scented.

*Bulbophyllum hirtum*.

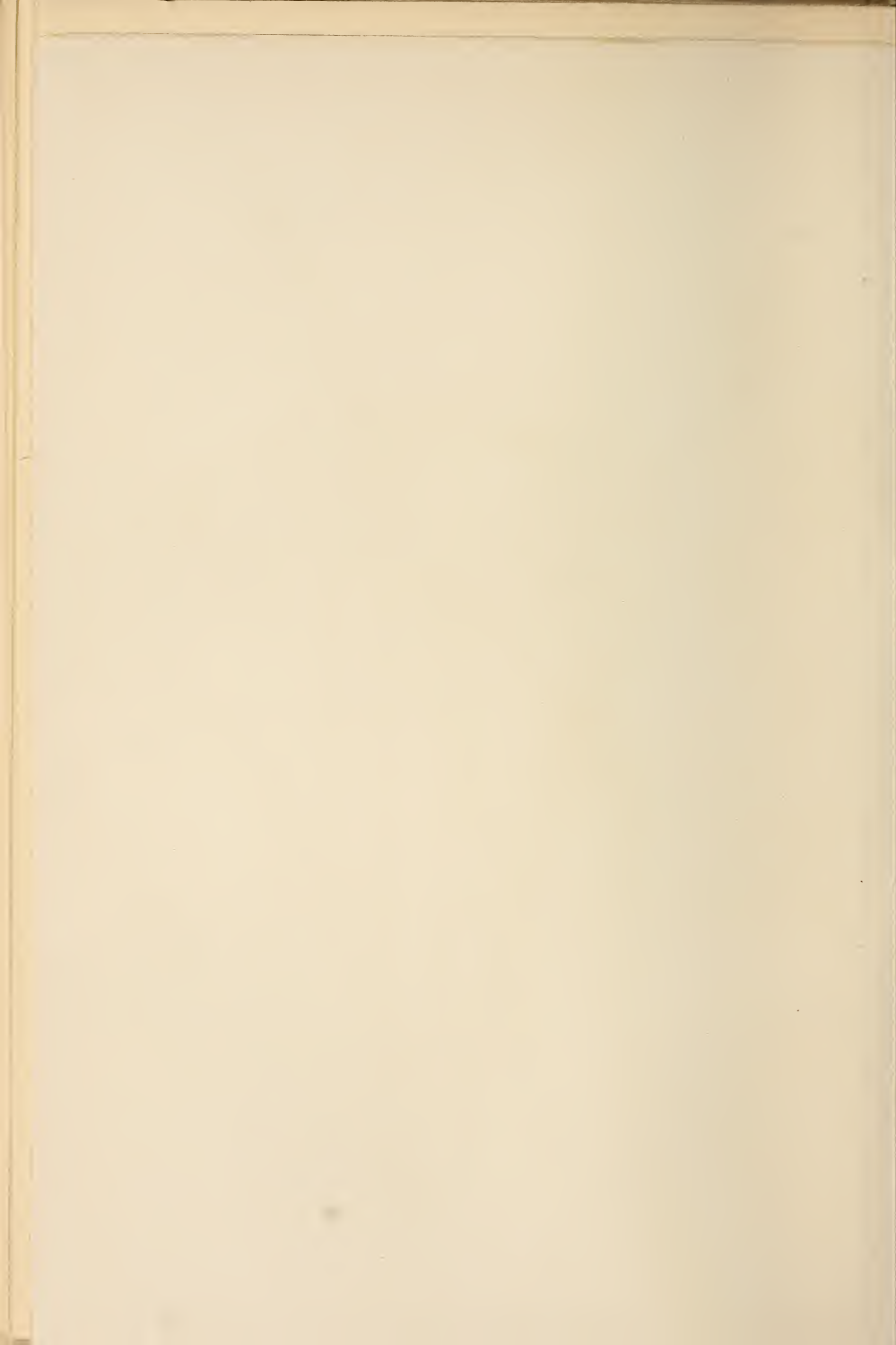
- Burlingtonia candida*, Citron-scented.  
*Burlingtonia fragrans*, a strong imitation of Almonds.  
*Catasetum scurra*, the aroma of Lemons.  
*Cattleya aurea Statteriana*.  
*Cattleya bogotensis*, an odour of Gilliflower in the morning, and of Primroses in the evening.  
*Cattleya bulbosa*, Vanilla and Iris odour.  
*Cattleya Chocoensis*, an odour of Green Gage plums in the morning.  
*Cattleya citrina*, a strong smell of Limes.  
*Cattleya Eldorado*, an odour of Roses in the evening only.  
*Cattleya elegans*, an odour of Tuberose in the morning, and Gardenia in the evening.  
*Cattleya gigas*, triple extract of Violets.  
*Cattleya granulosa*.  
*Cattleya labrata autumnalis*.  
*Cattleya labrata Gaskelliana*.  
*Cattleya Mossiæ*.  
*Cattleya quadricolor*, an odour of Vanilla in the morning.  
*Cattleya Schroderæ*, a delicious perfume of White Thorn and Almonds.  
*Cattleya Walkeriana*, var. *nobilior*, Vanilla-scented.  
*Cleistoma ionasmum*, Violet-scented.  
*Cælia bella*, intensely fragrant.  
*Cæliopsis hyacinthosma* Hyacinth-scented.  
*Cælogyne cristata*, Banana-scented, sometimes Cocoanut-scented.  
*Cælogyne odoratissimum*.  
*Cynoches Loddigesii*, honey-scented.  
*Cynoches chlorochilum*, particularly fragrant.  
*Cymbidium Masteri*, powerfully charged with the odour of Almonds at night.  
*Cymbidium affine*.  
*Cymbidium sinensis*, a lovely perfume like Chinese Roses.  
*Cypripedium calceolus*.  
*Cypripedium parviflorum*, delicately scented.  
*Cypripedium Schlimi*, in the evening exhales an odour of Violets, and in the morning the scent of Primroses.  
*Dendrobium album*.  
*Dendrobium Ainsworthii*.  
*Dendrobium aureum*, the odour of Violets.  
*Dendrobium densiflorum*, a very faint perfume.  
*Dendrobium glumaceum*, odour of Lilac in the evening, and of Heliotrope in the morning.  
*Dendrobium heterocarpum*, Violet-scented.

- Dendrobium moschatum*, a charming odour of Musk at times.  
*Dendrobium nobile*, odour of hay in the evening, of honey at noon, and Primrose in the morning.  
*Dendrobium scabrilingue*, a delicious breath of Wallflowers.  
*Dendrobium speciosum*.  
*Dendrochilum glumaceum*, powerfully scented.  
*Earina suaveolens*, sweetly fragrant.  
*Epidendrum anisatum*, Aniseed-scented.  
*Epidendrum Brassavola*, the odour of *Stephanotis* towards evening.  
*Epidendrum inversum*, a spicy odour.  
*Epidendrum radiatum*, a scent like *Syringa*.  
*Epidendrum meliosmum*, honey-scented.  
*Epidendrum umbellatum*, the herb *Angelica*.  
*Epidendrum vulnerum*, an odour of *Carnations* in the morning.  
*Epidendrum Wallisi*, honey and Musk.  
*Epiphora pubescens*.  
*Gongora atropurpurea*, Allspice.  
*Goodyera repens*, very sweet-scented.  
*Gymnadenia albida*.  
*Gymnadenia conopsea*, night scented.  
*Habenaria bifolia*.  
*Habenaria chlorantha*, rich aromatic odour at night.  
*Houlletia Brocklehurstiana*, deliciously sweet.  
*Houlletia odoratissima*.  
*Lælia albida*, a dainty Primrose-like perfume.  
*Lælia anceps*, a sweet Primrose-scent in the morning.  
*Lindheimia taxana*.  
*Lycaste aromatica*.  
*Lycaste grandiflora*, an odour of newly-mown hay in the morning.  
*Lycaste lanipes*, slightly sweet in the morning.  
*Maxillaria aromatica*, cinnamon-scented.  
*Maxillaria atropurpurea*, the delicate scent of *Violets*.  
*Maxillaria nigrescens*, a decided odour of *Melons* in the morning.  
*Maxillaria Turneri*.  
*Mormodes aromatica*.  
*Nigritella angustifolia*, *Vanilla*-scented leaves.  
*Odontoglossum angustatum integrum*, a faint odour of *Lilac* in the morning.  
*Odontoglossum cristatum*, a faint odour of *Spiræa* in the evening.  
*Odontoglossum citrosum*, Rose-scented.  
*Odontoglossum gloriosum*, like a whole hedge of *Hawthorn*.  
*Odontoglossum Edwardii*, scented like *Violets*.





POET'S NARCISSUS.



*Odontoglossum Lanceanum*.

*Odontoglossum Lindleyanum*, a peculiar smell in the morning.

*Odontoglossum nevadense*, an odour of *eau sucre* mixed with Orange-blossom in the morning, and a faint trace of Almonds in the evening.

*Odontoglossum odoratum*, Hawthorn-scented.

*Odontoglossum præstans*, a sweet and powerful fragrance.

*Odontoglossum pulchellum*, a sweet odour of Vanilla in the morning.

*Odontoglossum Ræzii*, sweetly scented, like Lily of the Valley.

*Odontoglossum Sanderianum*, Hawthorn-scented.

*Odontoglossum triumphans*, an odour of Pansies.

*Odontoglossum vexillarium*.

*Oncidium cheiroporum*, extra sweet.

*Oncidium cucullatum*, a sweet odour of Violets in the morning.

*Oncidium incurvum*, Primrose and Lilac scented.

*Oncidium inosum*, Violet-scented.

*Oncidium leopardinum*, a faint perfume in the morning, and a very sweet odour of Vanilla in the evening.

*Oncidium odoratissimum*, an odour of Lilac in the morning, and of Elder-flowers in the evening.

*Oncidium ornithorhynchum*, suggestive of new-mown hay, Heliotrope, and Lilac.

*Oncidium strameum*, Primrose-scented.

*Oncidium tigrinum*, Violet-scented.

*Oncidium varicosum*.

*Orchis alba odorata*.

*Orchis fragrans*.

*Orchis fusca*, fragrant leaves.

*Orchis maculata*, powerful scent at eventide.

*Orchis Sambucina*, Elder-scented.

*Ornithocephalus grandiflorus*, like Lily of the Valley.

*Peristeria elata*, the Dove Orchid, very fragrant.

*Phalenopsis Schilleriana*, a delicate perfume of Roses in the evening, and Lily of the Valley in the morning.

*Pilumna fragrans*, an odour of Vanilla in the morning, and of Narcissus in the evening. It varies much in sweetness.

*Pilumna nobilis*.

*Renanthera arachnites*, Musk-scented.

*Rodriguezia suaveolens*.

*Schomburgia gloriosa*, a faint odour in the evening.

*Sobralia sessilis*, fragrance of the Wallflower.

*Stanhopea grandiflora*, the peculiar odour of a chemist's shop.

*Trichocentrum albo-purpureum.*

*Trichophilia suavis*, Hawthorn-scented.

*Trichophilia nobilis.*

*Trichosma suavis*, the odour of the dainty Tuberose.

*Vanda Amesiana.*

*Vanda gigantea*, an odour of Iris in the evening, and of Russia leather in the morning.

*Vanda Parishii*, a strong, peculiar fragrance.

*Vanda suavis*, a constant perfume of Gilliflowers.

*Vanda tricolor*, odour of Gilliflower in the morning, and Vanilla in the evening.

*Warscewiczella aromatica.*

*Warscewiczella Wailesiana.*

*Warscewiczella Wendlandi.*

*Zygopetalum Mackayi*, Hyacinth-scented during sunshine.

**Oreodaphne Californica.**—An American tree; its foliage, when pressed, emits a powerful and agreeable odour.

**Origanum** (*Marjoram*).—A perennial herb, native of Europe, used in cookery for flavourings.

**Ornithogalum odoratum.** A bulbous plant from South Europe.

**Osmanthus fragrans** (*Fragrant Olive*).—An evergreen shrub from Japan, bearing flowers that are used in that country to perfume tea. *See Olea.*

**Osmites camphorina.**—An evergreen shrub from South Africa, possessing camphor-smelling properties.

**Oxyanthus tubiflorus.**—An evergreen shrub from West Africa, with white, starry, fragrant flowers.

**Pachynocarpus.**—A lofty fruiting tree, found in Borneo; the flowers are borne in terminal panicles, and are deliciously fragrant.

**Pæonia** (*Pæony*).—A genus of herbaceous, shrubby plants, natives of Europe and Asia, of noble growth, pleasing habit, and, in some varieties, with delicately fragrant bloom. There are several species and sections, all of which are worthy of extended cultivation in hardy borders, plantations, and shrubberies, where their conspicuous flowers have a most telling effect.

Pæonias are now so numerous and so much improved, that in domains of any great extent a special garden should be furnished for them. There seems no reason why there should not be Pæonia as well as Rose gardens, not a few of them being as sweetly fragrant as the Rose. With further improvement in form, it seems probable that the Pæonia may prove a formidable rival to the queen



of flowers. A *Pæonia* garden furnished with a choice collection of specimens would indeed be a brilliant feature in the richest landscape, and those who cannot have such a garden might surely have a bed of them.

The following kinds possess scented attractions:—*P. fragrans*, rose and yellow; *P. Thorbecki*, superb rosy red, from Japan; *P. rubra odorata*; *P. Charles Birdier*, rose-scented; *P. Arethusa*, rose purple; *P. incarnata plena*, double blood red; *P. maxima plena*, coral pink, rose-scented; *P. purpurea*; *P. roseolus*; *P. Isabella Karlitzky*; *P. Madame Chamany*; *P. Madame Fournier*; *P. prolifera superba*, rose-scented; *P. albiflora*; *P. Madame Duroffle*.

**Pancratium**.—A delightful class of bulbous plants from the shores of the Mediterranean, allied to the *Amaryllis*, bearing umbels of delicate white fragrant flowers of large size and elegant form, at their best towards evening. *P. fragrans* and *P. Macleanum* are probably the strongest scented varieties.

**Pandanus odoratissimus**.—A tropical Indian tree, with spiked leaves and fragrant flowers. Dr. Roxburgh says:—‘It is the tender white leaves of the flowers, chiefly those of the male, that yield that most delightful fragrance for which they are so universally and deservedly esteemed. For of all the perfumes in the world it must be the richest and most powerful.’ These flowers are used by Hindu ladies for toilet purposes.

**Panicum variegatum**.—A variegated form of a sub-tropical Grass. When in full bloom the flowers smell strongly, giving off an odour like that of certain Orchids. This cannot be described as particularly sweet, but at the same time not particularly disagreeable; in fact, some people cannot discern it at all, although tolerably strong. It is just possible that the odour arises from the pollen itself.

**Papyrus odoratus**.—A perennial aquatic from the West Indies.

**Passiflora** (*Passion Flower*).—A large family of climbing shrubs, although a few are bushy; mostly natives of the tropics in both the Old and New Worlds. A great number of species are cultivated in this country for the beauty of their foliage, blossom, and fruit, and the flowers of some kinds have an exquisite fragrance, notably *P. alata*, *P. edulis*, Cherry-like perfume; *P. holosericea*, honey-scented; *P. lancifolia*; and amongst new introductions, the white variety, *P. Constance Elliott*, is daintily perfumed.

**Parkinsonia aculeata** (*Jerusalem Thorn*).—A spiny shrub from Central America, bearing sweetly-smelling flowers.

**Patchouli**. See **Pogostemon**.

**Paullinia Asiatica**.—An Eastern tropical shrub, known in the Nilgiri

Hills as the Wild Orange Tree ; it bears white flowers, very strongly Lemon-scented.

**Paulownia imperialis.**—A Japanese ornamental tree, bearing large purple violet flowers, which are pleasingly scented with an odour which can be distinguished a distance off on still evenings.

**Pavetta.**—A genus of tropical shrubs. In India the leaves and roots of the native variety, *P. indica*, are aromatic, and largely used for medicinal purposes ; the flowers, although insignificant, possess a mild fragrance.

**Pavia macrostachys.**—A hardy deciduous shrub from North America, bearing long racemes of daintily scented white flowers.

**Pectis angustifolia.**—A small herb from Central America, with leaves possessing a peculiar fragrance.

**Pedaliium murex.**—A succulent annual plant, common on the southern coasts of India. All parts give off a musky odour when bruised or rubbed.

**Pelargonium** (*Geranium*).—An extensive and deservedly popular genus of flowering plants, mostly from South Africa ; the sweet-scented section, that form the subject of our remarks, are a beautiful class that appear to have been somewhat neglected of late years ; a charming collection, however, has gone the round of the London Exhibitions during the past season, and it is from this remarkable group that many of our notes have been taken.

For emitting a delightful fragrance from the foliage, few plants can equal the scented-leaved Pelargoniums, and it is not surprising that they are so generally admired when well cultivated. There is no reason why these charming plants should not be treated as liberally as the other Pelargoniums, for they are equally as useful, and for some purposes even more so. As is well known, the foliage is ever-green, and pleasing at all times of the year. The leaves might be employed in all kinds of floral decorations, many of them being delicately cut and of graceful appearance, lasting a long time in water. Apart from this, the plants produce pretty, although, in some cases, rather small flowers, which enhances their value considerably.

While admiring all the forms in which the plants referred to above were grown, perhaps the standards were the more striking, though the fan-trained plants would form useful furnishing for fireplaces, windows, or other recesses. These sweet-scented Pelargoniums are also admirable for the clothing of vacant walls in conservatories or corridors, and in not a few gardens of the old-fashioned type most vacant spaces in houses or corridors were furnished with Oak or other leaved Geraniums. These and other Cape Pelargoniums

often had one or more houses to themselves, where quantities used to be grown specially for cutting. In those days, not so far off as they may seem, no bouquet or basket of flowers was considered complete unless plentifully perfumed with the foliage of Cape or other sweet *Pelargoniums*.

The best collections in the country at present are those of Baron Rothschild at Gunnersbury; Lord St. Oswald, Nostell Priory; and Lady Henry Grosvenor at Bulwick Park.

Regarding varieties, these are somewhat numerous, and they vary, moreover, in fragrance as well as appearance. The Oak-leaved kind is most generally grown, but it is not so graceful as some of the others, being coarsely fragrant and not so elegant in appearance.

*Pelargonium fragrans*, nutmeg-scented, white flowers with red lines on upper petals.

*Pelargonium triste*, night-scented, pale yellow, brown spots.

*Pelargonium Mrs. Douglas*, mauve and rose flowers.

*Pelargonium Duchess of Devonshire*, very sweet.

*Pelargonium quercifolium*, purple flowers, and strongly scented oak-like leaves cut like fretwork.

*Pelargonium quercifolium minor*, much resembling the latter, with fine oak-like foliage.

*Pelargonium Fair Helen*, large oak-leaved foliage, very fragrant.

*Pelargonium tomentosum*, smells strongly of peppermint, and is generally known as the peppermint-scented Geranium, has leaves too large to be advantageously intermixed with cut flowers, but it is, nevertheless, worth a place amongst an assortment of plants with fragrant leaves.

*Pelargonium Prince of Orange*, very dwarf, small leaves that have the perfume of Oranges.

*Pelargonium Lothario*, violet and crimson flowers.

*Pelargonium Little Gem*, very compact.

*Pelargonium Lady Heytesbury*, reddish blooms.

*Pelargonium Pretty Polly*, a delicious Almond-scented fragrance.

*Pelargonium Unique*, fine flowers, in scarlet and purple colours.

*Pelargonium capitatum*, perfumed like roses, the leaves are largely used in the manufacture of rose-scents.

*Pelargonium Dale Park Beauty*, highly fragrant.

*Pelargonium Lady Mary*, nutmeg-scented, a spicy fragrance.

*Pelargonium Countess of Devon*, a miniature variety, sweetly scented.

*Pelargonium Shottesham Pet*, dark rose-coloured flowers, filbert-scented.

*Pelargonium Mrs. Kingsbury*, lilac-purple in the way of *Unique*.

*Pelargonium Lady Plymouth*, a variegated form, smelling strongly of Peppermint.

*Pelargonium crispum*, the Lemon Geranium, neat in habit, and charmingly scented of Citron.

*Pelargonium Lady Scarborough*, leaves resembling fine curled Parsley, very fragrant.

*Pelargonium radula*, fern-like foliage, graceful in bouquets.

*Pelargonium Major Clarke*, similar to *Pelargonium radula*.

*Pelargonium Pheasant's-foot*, Fern-like foliage, delicately sweet, something after pinewood.

*Pelargonium Attar of Roses*, strongly scented.

*Pelargonium fernæfolium*, Fern-like.

*Pelargonium denticulatum majus*, bushy habit with a beautiful Fern-like appearance.

*Pelargonium flicifolium odoratum*, a Fern-leaved variety with an overpowering fragrance, the foliage is glaucous.

**Peltostigma**.—A genus, represented by a branching shrub which is found in the West Indies, bearing large white, fragrant flowers.

**Pergularia**.—A genus of creeping or climbing shrubs from South Asia. Almost all the family bear highly-scented flowers, and *P. odoratissima* is a special favourite on account of its sweet-smelling Primrose blossoms which impregnate the air with a most delightful fragrance.

**Periploca græca**.—A variety of deciduous twining plants, natives of South Europe, bearing clusters of brownish fragrant flowers.

**Peristeria**. See Orchids.

**Petasites fragrans** (*Winter Heliotrope*).—This is one of the few plants that flower in the depth of winter. It is rather weedy-looking, with dingy lilac flowers, which have dark purple centres, but are deliciously fragrant. Owing to the latter quality it is known as the "Winter Heliotrope." The leaves appear at the same time as the flowers. A native of Europe.

**Petecallis pyrenaica**.—An Alpine plant from Switzerland with blue-veined flowers.

**Petunia**.—A class of beautiful flowering plants from South America, allied to the Tobacco plant; they are generally grown as annuals, although they are really perennial under certain conditions. The whole group possess a peculiar aroma in the foliage, whilst a few sorts are pleasantly scented in their lovely blooms, which have been greatly improved in size, colour, and form during late years. *P. nycctaginiflora* has white, powerfully-scented flowers.

**Phaseolus Caracalla**.—A variety of the well-known climbing Bean, probably from Brazil, with large, showy, sweet-smelling flowers.



- Phellodermma.**—A tuberous-rooted perennial herb from Chili, bearing reddish yellow sweet-scented flowers, followed by a fruit.
- Philadelphus coronarius** (*Mock Orange*) popularly called **Syringa**.—A bushy shrub from the South of Europe, whither was probably brought from the East. It is common in British gardens, and much appreciated on account of its large bunches of creamy white flowers, which are powerfully scented with the odour of Orange blossoms, the leaves also have a peculiar taste, resembling Cucumber. The family is a large one, and consists of single and double forms.
- Phillyrea.**—Evergreen flowering shrubs, common along the shores of the Mediterranean, where their beauty is much appreciated. *P. Vilmoriniana* bears clusters of daintily-scented flowers.
- Philodendron fragrantissimus.**—A parasitical plant from Guiana, with scented flowers.
- Phædranassa gloriosa.**—A Peruvian bulbous plant of the Amaryllis tribe, popularly known as Queen Lilies, bearing tubular flowers bright yellow in colour, and very fragrant.
- Photinia dubia.**—An evergreen shrub from Bengal, with handsome foliage and rich panicles of pure white scented flowers, which perfume the atmosphere for a great distance around with the delicate odour of the Heliotrope. *P. serrulata*, from China, is equally attractive.
- Phlox.**—North American herbaceous plants, much improved of late years, and justly esteemed in our gardens for their dainty bloom; they form beautiful objects in borders, along the fronts of shrubberies, where their massive clusters of highly-coloured flowers are invaluable. A correspondent in one of our popular gardening journals has recently named the following varieties as extra sweet-scented :—*P. Attraction*, *Beauty*, *Edith*, *Gloire de Neuilly*, *Mars*, *Oberon*, *Ruby*, and *suaveolens*, to which we add *P. Aspasia* and *P. Faust*. The annual varieties possess little or no fragrance.
- Phyllocactus.**—A class of beautiful Cactaceous plants from Mexico and Central America, of which the following possess scented attractions :—*P. anguliger*, creamy white, with a most delicious fragrance; *P. crenata*, white; *P. phyllanthus*, night-flowering, and possessing a peculiar odour, and *P. Wrayi*, yellowish white, fragrant only when first opening; *P. Hookeri*, white, night flowering; and *P. latifrons*.
- Phrynium Myrosma.**—A tropical American herbaceous plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers.
- Physianthus albens** (*Cruel Plant*).—A rapid-growing perennial climber, bearing a profusion of pure white, fragrant flowers, resembling the single Tuberose, followed by showy seed-pods. It is called the Cruel Plant because its flowers entrap insects.

**Picotee.** *See* *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

**Pink.** *See* *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

**Pitcairnia suaveolens.**—An herbaceous perennial from Central America, bearing clusters of yellow, scented bloom.

**Pittosporum.**—A genus of shrubby trees, mostly natives of Australia and the East. *P. undulatum* is from New South Wales, whilst *P. Tobira* is a Japanese species, the white flowers of both varieties are daintly scented, and load the air with an elegant perfume.

**Plagianthus Lamperi.**—A Tasmanian flowering shrub.

**Platystemon Californicus.**—A spreading annual, with straw-coloured, Snowdrop-like, sweet-scented flowers.

**Plectopoma.**—American bulbous plants, bearing tubular, Gloxinia-like flowers; some of the varieties are delicately scented towards evening.

**Plectranthus aromaticus.** (*Bread and Butter Plant*).—A low-growing herbaceous plant, found throughout the world in tropical regions; its flowers are insignificant, but the solid and succulent leaves possess a pleasing aromatic fragrance. *Syn.* : *Coleus aromaticus*.

**Pleurotus euosmus.**—A Tarragon-scented fungus.

**Pluchea indica.**—A small Indian shrub, emitting a strong camphorous odour.

**Plumieria rubra** (*Red Jessamine*).—A shrubby tree from Central America, with deliciously scented flowers, which have obtained for this species the popular name attached. *P. acuminata* bears corymbs of large white deliciously fragrant flowers; whilst *P. acutifolia* is known as the Frangipani scent plant.

**Plunkenetia corniculata.**—A climber from tropical Asia, with aromatic leaves.

**Pogostemon patchouli.**—An herbaceous shrub, found mostly in India. This plant affords the celebrated perfume of the Hindus, and although its odour is certainly peculiar and even disagreeable to some people, it is highly popular amongst certain classes not only in Europe, but over all the civilised world. The odoriferous part of the plant is the leaves; valuable Indian shawls used to be distinguished by their odour of Patchouli, but since the perfume has become so common, this test is unreliable evidence of their genuineness.

**Polanisia graveolens.**—An herbaceous plant from North America, bearing pink, scented flowers, borne in clusters.

‘The scented Tuberose and Jonquil declare  
The stronger impulse of an evening air.’—PRIOR.

**Polianthes tuberosa** (*Tuberose*).—A bulbous plant from India, greatly prized for its waxy white tubular flowers, which emit a powerful



BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.





fragrance, on this account it is called by the Malays 'Mistress of the Night,' as its scented favours increase tenfold after sunset. It has been greatly improved by cultivation, and now some sweetly pretty forms are grown in enormous quantities for supplying cut flowers during winter and spring.

'The sweet Tuberose  
The daintiest flower for scent that blows.'—SHELLEY.

**Polyanthus.** *See Primula.*

**Polygonatum officinalis.**—A variety of Solomon's Seal, bearing fragrant flowers. Its native habitat is Scotland, but it has almost gone out of cultivation.

**Polyosma.**—A family of evergreen trees from the Eastern Archipelago, bearing sweet-scented flowers, generally white in colour, followed by a berry.

**Populus balsamifera.**—A North American Poplar tree, remarkable for the pleasant balsamic odour of its buds and leaves. *P. suaveolens* is a Russian variety, also fragrant.

**Porana paniculata** (*Indian Silver Creeper*).—This plant has a beautiful effect when covered with dainty Convolvulus-like flowers that are sweetly scented.

**Portlandia grandiflora.**—A West Indian shrub, with handsome foliage and scented white flowers, resembling the Lily, and diffusing a similar delicious fragrance during the night.

**Posoqueria grandiflora.**—A shrubby tree from British Guiana, bearing large white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers, that are exceedingly attractive; allied to *Randia* and *Gardenia*.

**Pothos odoratissima.**—An Eastern climbing shrub, delicately Vanilla-scented.

**Primrose.** *See Primula.*

**Primula.**—A lovely genus of early flowering herbaceous plants, embracing the Auricula, Cowslip, Polyanthus, Oxlip, and Primrose.

*P. auricula.*—This beautiful hardy species, a favourite offspring of vernal Flora, and native of the mountains of Southern Europe, was introduced to Britain quite three centuries ago, and cultivated originally under the name of Bears' Ears and Mountain Cowslip—at the beginning of the present century quite a rage existed to obtain the best sorts, and now they abound in almost endless variety, improving year by year under the agency of the National Auricula Society, whose exhibitions are held annually in London. Many of the most simple coloured, as well as the new and beautiful forms, are exquisitely scented.

Keats must surely have had this elegant plant in mind when penning his famous 'Endymion' where he writes :—

' Oft have I brought thee flowers, on their stalks set  
Like sweet Primroses, but dark velvet  
Edges them round, and they have golden jets.'

*Cowslip* (*P. vera*).—This favourite flower of our native fields, decorating the uplands and lowlands with its pendent umbels of fragrance, is said to have derived its name from their scented resemblance to the breath of the cow ; perhaps from growing much in pastures, and often meeting the Cow's-lip. Who that has lived in rural districts where this dainty flower abounds, does not associate with its name thoughts of joy and sweetness, of hours spent rambling among meadows richly enamelled with these waving tasselled blossoms, or of plucking handfuls to form scented posies, or to manipulate an odorous ball scattering its rich perfume through the air ? The roots also have a scent like Aniseed. Its most charming praises have been sung again and again by all flower-loving poets. Here is an elegant definition :—

' How exquisitely chaste  
This rich display of flowers,  
This airy wild of fragrance  
So lovely to the eye,  
And to the sense so sweet !'—ANDREINI.

Our great Shakespeare also depicts these blossoms as 'fairy favours' in his 'Midsummer Night's Dream' :—

' I must go and seek some dewdrops here,  
And hang a pearl in every Cowslip's ear.'

*Polyanthus* (*P. vulgaris*, var.).—This species is one of our hardiest spring garden flowering plants, and is largely employed for this purpose. In habit it seems midway between the coloured Primrose and the Cowslip, and possesses the charming attractions of both, and when we take into account the variety and richness of its colouring, the grace and elegance of its form, its agreeable odour, easy propagation, and early time of flowering, it is justly entitled to an important position in every garden.

*Oxlip* (*P. elatior*) is another dainty variety of this delightful family, that is not nearly so popular as it might be. It may be described as a Cowslip, with umbels of Primrose blooms upon a centre stalk. Like the Primrose, it seeks the thickets and hedgerows, being seldom found in the open fields ; it bears the delicate odour of

the whole family, and is altogether an exceedingly attractive plant. Shakespeare even did not overlook its beauties when he says :—

‘ I know a bank whereon the wild Thyme grows,  
Where Oxlips and the nodding Violet blows.’

*Primrose* (*P. vulgaris*).—A lovely native plant, found growing in great luxuriance in hedgerows, woodlands, and copses ; it is known as one of the harbingers of spring, and ventures forth its dainty sulphur blossoms as soon as the winter-worn earth is favoured with the breath of vernal warmth.

The relationship which this favourite and delicately perfumed flower bears to the ancient gods has been clearly left us in the mythological writings of the time, and from these records it would appear that the Primrose owes its name to a beautiful youth who died of grief through the loss of his lover, but was preserved by his friends, and transformed into this flower.

The fragrance of the Primrose is most peculiarly attractive and refreshing. Even the scent of Violets does not bring to the mind such unmixed delight, for Violets are sometimes found at other seasons, but a handful of creamy Primroses can only be found in sweet spring-time, hence they speak to us of the mossy dells and glens where they have sprung up at the first call of its breezy voice. The Primrose which remains ungathered will flourish in beauty and fragrance for many days, and even when plucked it exhales its pure and healthy odour until the very last hour of its life ; all the poets have extolled the praise of this fair child of spring.

Shenstone has left these fairy lines :—

‘ To pluck the Primrose up the lane,  
Does she not sweets in each fair valley find  
Lost to the sons of power, unknown to half mankind ?’

Spenser in the following exhilarating lines must have been attracted by its beauties :—

‘ Sweet is the Primrose that peeps beneath the Thorn ;  
She is the rose and glory of the day.  
And mine the Primrose in the lowly shade.’

Shakespeare’s construction is in a very forlorn and pensive character :—

‘ With fairest flowers,  
I’ll sweeten thy sad grave. Thou shalt not lack  
The flower that’s like thy face, pale Primrose.’

There are many other pleasing varieties of this charming family that have been brought from distant parts, and are now naturalised in our gardens and greenhouses. Of the hardy species found wild

in the Alps and the Himalayas, we may mention as possessing scented attractions beyond the delicate aroma attached to the tribe in general, *P. acaulis*, double white, *P. intermedia*, *P. minima*, the fairy Primrose, *P. palinuri*, with a Cowslip-like perfume, *P. Sikkimensis* and *P. imperialis*; whilst of the greenhouse varieties, the magnificent and popular strains of the Chinese Primula, *P. sinensis*, that are now obtainable in seeds from every important seed merchant, are worthy of the most glowing terms in which a beautiful flowering plant can be lauded, they have been greatly improved during recent years, and the section now embraces almost every known shade of colour, whilst the general character of the foliage and fimbriated blossom has been entirely altered from its parents.

**Priva lævis.**—A tuberous plant of the Verbena tribe, with sweetly-scented pale rose flowers. Native of Chili.

**Prockia crucis.**—A West Indian shrub with sweet-scented flowers, reminding one of our own dainty Lime-tree.

**Prostanthera lasianthus.**—A species of Australian shrubs with flowers possessing a powerful odour. *P. rotundifolia* bears equal attractions.

**Protea mellifera.**—A South African shrub, known as Sugar Bush, on account of the honey secreted in the flowers.

**Prunus lusitanica** (*Portugal Laurel*).—A compact growing shrubby tree, with creamy white flowers.

**Psidium.**—An extensive genus of tropical American trees or shrubs belonging to the Myrtle family; the flowers of nearly all the species are deliciously scented, whilst the leaves of *P. aromaticum* possess the dainty fragrance of Balm.

**Psoralea odorata.**—A shrubby plant from South Africa bearing blue scented flowers.

**Ptelea trifoliata** (*Swamp Dogwood of North America*).—A compact-growing tree, the leaves of which emit an aromatic odour when bruised.

**Pterigeron liatroides.**—A West Australian sweet-smelling plant.

**Pteris flosma.**—A West Indian Fern.

**Pteronia camphorata.**—An evergreen shrub from South Africa, with yellow flowers.

**Pterospermum lancaefolium.**—A sub-tropical Asiatic shrubby tree, bearing large white fragrant flowers and dense handsome foliage. A popular roadside tree in Bombay and other parts of India.

**Pycnanthemum** (*American Mountain Mint*).—A genus of perennial herbs with leaves smelling like Pennyroyal.

**Pyrola.**—A family of small evergreen plants of graceful aspect when covered with flowers. *P. rotundifolia* is Almond-scented.



**Pyrus.**—An extensive genus of fruiting shrubs and trees, natives of the northern hemisphere of Europe, America, and the mountainous regions of Central Asia. They include the apple and pear of commerce. The family, although exceedingly beautiful and valuable, need but little comment from our point of view. One or two of the ornamental flowering kinds, however, deserve passing notice. *P. coronaria*, the North American sweet-scented Crab, is a lovely little tree, with large pale pink deliciously-scented flowers. *P. angustifolia*, in both its single and double form, bears delicate pink fragrant flowers. The single-flowered species extends over large areas in the Atlantic States of North America. When in flower, says Sargent, it is not surpassed in beauty by any of the small trees of North America; and the traveller in the gloomy and monotonous pine-forests of the Southern States experiences no more delightful sensation than when he comes unexpectedly into some retired glade and finds it filled with these trees, covered by their delicious and fragrant flowers.

**Pyrethrum.**—See **Anthemis**. A common order of composite plants with aromatic foliage.

**Randia.**—A genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of the East, and closely allied to the Gardenia; there are several species, many of them very fragrant. Of these we notice the following:—*R. dumetorum*, *R. longispina*, *R. longiflora*, *R. capitata*, and *R. Humboldtii*.

**Ranunculus Buchananii.**—A rare New Zealand species of this extensive family, with delicately-scented cream-coloured flowers.

**Raphiolepis ovata** (*Japanese Hawthorn*).—A Japanese evergreen shrub, bearing clusters of sweet-scented white flowers.

**Reseda odorata.**—Who does not know the fragrant Mignonette or Little Darling, one of our most cherished and deservedly favourite floral treasures, the simplest and sweetest-scented of our garden flowers, and a welcome plant with all? One cannot imagine a garden being complete without this grateful plant, whose sweetness wins all hearts. It is now many years since this odorous weed of Egypt first perfumed European gardens. It would appear that it first found its way from its Egyptian home to the South of France, where it was welcomed by the name of Mignonette, signifying in French 'little darling,' and this happy designation has been found too appropriate for the dainty little flower to be ever afterwards exchanged for any other. It is certain that it soon got into the gardens of the London florists, so as to enable them to supply the metropolis with plants to furnish out the balconies—a fact noticed by the poet Cowper, who attained the age of twenty-one in the

year that this flower first perfumed the British atmosphere by its fragrance. The author of the 'Task' soon afterwards is found celebrating it as a favourite plant in London—

' . . . the sashes fronted with a range  
Of Orange, Myrtle, or the fragrant weed,  
The Frenchman's darling.'—COWPER.

'The luxury of the pleasure garden,' says Mr. Curtis, 'is greatly heightened by the delightful scent this little plant diffuses, and its perfume, though not so refreshing, perhaps, as Sweet Briar, is not apt to offend in the open. The odour which it exhales is thought by some to be too powerful for the house; but even those persons, we presume, must be delighted with the fragrance it throws from the balconies into the street, giving something like a breath of garden air to those whose avocations will not permit a ramble beyond the square of the fashionable part of the town. Another writer has remarked, 'We have frequently found the perfume of the Mignonette so powerful in some of the better streets that we have considered it sufficient to protect the inhabitants from those effluvia which bring disorders with them in the air.' It has been named *Herbe d'Amour*, or love-flower; and though used for planting upon graves, we have never learned that it played any leading part in marriage festivities.

'The delicate odour of Mignonette,  
The remains of a dead and gone bouquet,  
Is all that tells of a story; yet  
Could we think of it in a sweeter way?'—BRET HARTE.

This simple flower has found a place in the armorial bearings of an illustrious family in Saxony. We must tell the story:—The Count of Walsthim loved the fair and sprightly Amelia of Nord-bourg, who was a spoilt child and a coquette. She had an humble companion whose Christian name was Charlotte. One evening at a party all the ladies were called upon to choose a flower each, and the gentlemen were to make verses on the selections. Amelia fixed upon the sumptuous Rose, Charlotte the modest Mignonette. In the course of the evening Amelia coquetted so desperately with the dashing colonel that the Count could not suppress his vexation. On this he wrote a verse for the Rose, which, translated into English, implied—

'She lives but for a day, and pleases but for a moment.'

He then presented the following line on the Mignonette to the gentle Charlotte—

'Your qualities surpass your charms.'

The Count transferred his affections to Charlotte, and when he married her he added a branch of the sweet Reseda to the ancient arms of his family, repeating this motto.

Since the Mignonette has been cultivated in this country several fine varieties have been obtained. The flowers, originally greyish-white with red stamens, have given place to fine white, red, and yellow-flowered varieties, that when well grown in good soil produce very fine spikes of bloom deliciously sweet. A small patch of Mignonette will be sufficient to fill the whole garden with fragrance like a stream of rich distilled perfumes. A sprig or two of Mignonette amongst the table decorations, or in a bouquet, has a very refreshing appearance.

**Retama monosperma.**—A Spanish sand shrub, with odoriferous flowers.

**Rhaphistemma pulchellum.**—An Indian climber, bearing large racemes of straw-coloured, sweet-scented flowers.

**Rhaponticum acaulis.**—A perennial herbaceous plant—native of Algiers—bearing large heads of golden thistle-like flowers, smelling like the *Acácia*.

**Rhododendron.**—A genus of remarkably handsome shrubs that have long been favourites in British gardens. Their native habitats are almost world-wide, but the hardier kinds are generally confined to the temperate zone, whilst some of the more delicate sorts are thoroughly tropical. Experts have greatly improved the whole family by means of hybridisation and cross-fertilisation, so that many exquisite kinds are now available that possess deliciously-scented attractions. The flowers of *R. Edgworthii*, white and pink, are so fragrant that a few are sufficient to perfume a large room; and this dainty variety may be taken as a type of the beauties of the greenhouse class, such as *R. jasminæflorum*, *R. albescens*, *R. Lady Skelmersdale*, *R. Countess of Derby*, *R. Countess of Dalkeith*, *R. Countess of Haddington*, *R. Duchess of Buccleuch*, *R. fragrantissimum*, *R. Sesterianum*, *R. Dennisonii*, *R. suave*, *R. arborescens*, *R. Collettianum*, *R. viscosum*, *R. Princess Alice*, and *R. Mdme. Cuvelier*.

**Rhodora Canadensis.**—An ornamental shrub from North America, bearing purple sweet-scented flowers, very similar to the hardy *Azalea*.

**Rhodorrhiza scoparius.**—A Convolvulus-like plant from the Canary Islands, possessing in its stems and leaves the scent of Roses, and from which a powerfully odorous oil is extracted, largely employed to adulterate Otto of Roses.

**Rhynchospermum jasminoides.**—A Chinese climber which requires greenhouse treatment in this country. It bears in great profusion

dainty clusters of pure white tubular flowers similar to the Jessamine in shape and scent. Altogether a lovely plant when well grown.

**Ribes sanguineum** (*Red-flowering Currant*).—A native of North America. When covered in spring with a profusion of dainty rosy red flowers this useful plant forms a beautiful object; and although the blossoms possess little scented attractions in the open air, if placed in water in a room they emit a spicy odour that is very pleasing.

**Ritchiea fragrans**.—An evergreen climber from West Africa bearing white flowers.

**Robinia pseudo-acacia**.—A member of the Acacia family. An ornamental deciduous tree with prettily cut foliage and racemes of white Laburnum-like flowers, delicately fragrant.

**Roea odoratissima**.—A small shrub from South Africa, bearing pink flowers.

**Rogiera**. See *Rondeletia*. Allied to Cupia and Wendlandia.

**Rock Rose**. See *Cistus*.

**Rocket**. See *Hesperis*.

**Romneya Coulteri** (*Californian Poppy*).—An herbaceous perennial, bearing large white flowers like single Pæonias, with a delicate Magnolia-like perfume.

**Rondeletia odorata**.—A Mexican shrub bearing fine trusses of scarlet flowers, so sweetly perfumed that a popular scent has been named after the plant.

**Rosa** (*Rose*, *Eglantine*, or *Sweet Briar*).—The national floral emblem of England. The genus that gives its name to this large and important order represents a group of herbaceous shrubby trees that are found in temperate regions throughout both hemispheres, with out-wandering representatives in the higher elevations of Abyssinia, Central America, and South India. All the Roses of the Antipodes, South Africa, and the temperate parts of South America have been carried there by cultivation.

‘Would Love appoint some flower to reign  
In matchless beauty on the plain,  
The Rose (mankind will all agree),  
The Rose the queen of flowers should be;  
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,  
The blush of meads, the eye of flowers;  
Its beauties charm the gods above;  
Its fragrance is the breath of love;  
Its foliage wantons in the air,  
Luxuriant, like the flowing hair;  
It shines in blooming splendour gay,  
While zephyrs on its bosom play.’—SAPPHO.





TEA ROSE.



The Rose, which is the emblem of beauty and the pride of Flora, reigns supreme amongst flowers in every part of the globe ; and the bards of all nations have sung its praises. Yet what muse has been able, or language sufficient, to do justice to a plant that has been denominated the Daughter of heaven, the glory of the spring, and the ornament of the earth ? As it is the most common of all that compose the garland of Flora, so it is the most delightful. Every country boasts of it, and every beholder admires it ; poets have celebrated its charms without exhausting their eulogiums, for its allurements increase upon a familiarity, and every fresh view presents new beauties, and gives additional delight. Hence it renovates the imagination of the bard, and the very name of the flower gives harmony to his numbers, as its odours give sweetness to the air.

‘Tis one of those dainty flowers which leave a balmy breath  
Of sweet and innate fragrance when their leaves are closed in death.’

To paint this universal emblem of delicate splendour in its own hues, the pencil should be dipped in the tints of Aurora, when arising amidst her ærial glory. Human art can neither colour nor describe so fair a flower. Venus herself finds a rival in the Rose, whose beauty is composed of all that is exquisite and graceful.

Of the birth of the Rose, the queen of flowers, it is related in fable, that Flora, having found the corpse of a favourite nymph, whose beauty of person was only surpassed by the purity of her heart and chastity of mind, resolved to raise a plant from the precious remains of this daughter of the Dryads, for which purpose she begged the assistance of Venus and the Graces, as well as all the deities that preside over gardens, to assist in the transformation of the nymph into a flower, that was to be by them proclaimed queen of all the vegetable beauties. The ceremony was attended by the Zephyrs, who cleared the atmosphere, in order that Apollo might bless the new created progeny with his beams. Bacchus supplied rivers of nectar to nourish it, and Vertumnus poured his choicest perfumes over the plant. When the metamorphosis was complete, Pomona strewed her fruit over the young branches which were then crowned by Flora with a diadem that had been purposely prepared by the Celestials to distinguish this empress of flowers.

‘The gods beheld this brilliant birth,  
And hail’d the Rose—the boon of earth !  
With nectar drops, a ruby tide,  
The sweetly orient buds they dyed,  
And bade them bloom, the flowers divine  
Of him who sheds the teeming vine :  
And bade them on the spangled thorn  
Expand their bosoms to the morn.’—MOORE.

Fabulous authors also account for the delicious perfume of the Rose, by telling us that Love, in a feast of Olympus, in the midst of the gaiety of a light and lively dance, overthrew, with a stroke of his wing, a cup of nectar, which precious liquor falling on the rose embalmed it with that heavenly fragrance which it still retains.

Mythological writers also relate that Rhodante, Queen of Corinth, to avoid the pursuit of her lovers, fled to the temple of Diana to conceal herself; but being besieged by them, and obliged to appear, she called on the people for assistance, who, on beholding her beauty, threw down the statue of Diana, and declared her to be the goddess of the temple; upon which Apollo changed her into a rose. Yet another classical legend runs that the Rose was at first of a pure white colour, but a Rose thorn piercing the foot of Venus when she was hastening to protect Adonis from the rage of Mars, the blood which flowed from the wound dyed the blossom.

Here is Dr. Hooker's account of the origin of the Red Rose:—

‘To sinless Eve’s admiring sight  
The Rose expanded snowy white,  
When in the ecstasy of bliss  
She gave the modest flower a kiss:  
And instantaneous, lo! it drew  
From her red lip its blushing hue  
While from her breath its sweetness found  
And spread new fragrance all around.’

In the luxurious days of the ancients, even the warriors crowned themselves with garlands of roses during their principal repasts; and Pliny states that their delicate meats were either covered with the petals of these fragrant flowers, or sprinkled with its odorous oils. At a feast which Cleopatra gave to Anthony, the royal apartments were covered with perfumed rose-leaves to a considerable depth.

The Rose is mentioned by Homer and Columella, by the former in the hymn to Ceres, by the latter in one of his books; through which we learn that it was a flower remarkable for the beauty of its petals; that it grew amidst thorns; that it had a divine fragrance.

Here is a fragment from Moore's version of the Ode by the Lesbian Poet Anacreon:—

‘If Jove would give the fragrant bowers  
A queen for all their world of flowers,  
The Rose would be the choice of Jove  
And blush the queen of every grove.’

Theophrastus and Pliny state that Roses may be distinguished one from another by the roughness, smoothness, colour, agreeable scent, and the greater or smaller number of their floral leaves or



petals. Martial, Ovid, Propertius, and Virgil frequently refer in their writings to the Roses of their time that possessed a pleasing fragrance and high perfume.

In Turkey, a Rose is sculptured on the monument of all ladies that die unmarried; and in Poland they cover the coffins of children with Roses, and when the funeral passes the streets, a number of these Roses are thrown from the window.

The Turks are great admirers of this beautiful flower, and Mussulmans in general believe that it first sprang from the perspiration of Mohammed, on which account they will not suffer a rose leaf to lie on the ground, or permit any one to tread upon this sacred flower.

The island of Rhodes owes its name to the prodigious quantity of Roses with which it abounds. Sir William Ouseley tells us, in his work on Persia, that when he entered the flower-garden belonging to the governor of a castle near Fassa, he was overwhelmed with scented Roses. In Persia, wine and other liquors are brought to table with a Rose in the bottle instead of a cork.

Jackson says, that the Roses of the Jinan Nile, or the garden of the Nile, attached to the Emperor of Morocco's palace, are unequalled, and that mattresses are made of their petals for the men of rank to recline upon; and we read in Father Catron's *Histoire de Mogol* a story about the origin of Attar of Roses. The Princess Nourmahal, an Eastern beauty, caused a large tank, in which she used to be rowed about with the Great Mogul, to be filled with rose-water. The heat of the sun separating the water from the essential oil of the Rose, the latter was observed to be floating on the surface. The discovery was immediately turned to good account.

Here is another story: Avicenna, an Arabian doctor who flourished in the tenth century, is said to have invented the art of extracting the aromatic or medicinal principles of flowers and plants by means of distillation; hitherto only scented resins and spices had been used in the making of perfumes. He succeeded in producing rose-water, which was soon made in large quantities. It is said that when Saladin entered Jerusalem in 1187, he had the floor and walls of Omar's Mosque entirely washed with it. This delicious scent is still a favourite in the East; the stranger is welcomed by being sprinkled with rose-water, and when again the censer is directed towards the visitor, it is taken as a hint that the reception is at an end.

At Ghazipur, the *essence, attar, uttar, otto*, or whatever it should be called, is obtained with great simplicity and ease. After the rose-water is prepared it is put into large open vessels which

are left out at night. Early in the morning the oil that floats upon the surface is skimmed off, or sucked up with fine dry cotton wool, put into bottles, and carefully sealed.

The custom of rearing large plantations of Rose-trees still exists in the East, and in Russia, as appears from the following extract from Van Halen's account of his journey in that country. 'On the following morning we left our place of bivouac, in the vicinity of Kuba, with the rising sun, and proceeded through picturesque fields covered with Rose-trees. The exquisite fragrance emitted by them which the morning dew rendered more fresh and grateful, the varied warbling of a multitude of birds, who had their nests in these delightful bowers, and the sight of several cascades, whose playful waters leaped from their steep summits, produced on every sense an indescribable feeling of delight. One of the nobles belonging to the suite of Ashan Khan made me a present of a small flagon of oil extracted from these Roses, and this, when some months afterwards I compared with the best Otto of Roses of Turkey, surpassed it in fragrance and delicacy.'

Forster says, 'the Rose of Cashmere for its brilliancy and delicacy of odour has long been proverbial in the East.'

'Who has not heard of the vale of Cashmere,  
With its Roses the sweetest that earth ever gave.'—MOORE.

Oriana, when confined a prisoner in a lofty tower, threw a wet Rose to her lover to express her grief and love; and in the floral language of the East, presenting a Rosebud with thorns and leaves is understood to express both fear and hope; when returned reversed, it signifies that you must not entertain either fear or hope. The flower which Philostratus dedicated to Cupid is made to speak the language of love. We are told that some persons pass through life without feeling the arrows of the young god; and we read of others who could not endure the sight and smell of Roses. Mary de Medicis, it is said, detested Roses even in paintings, and the Knight of Guise fainted at the sight of a Rose. These strange aversions are unnatural, and the objects deserve our pity.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, sent a magnificent Rose-tree to Rosnard, the French poet of the sixteenth century, which was valued at two thousand crowns. Bayle relates an accident which happened at the baptism of Rosnard. In those days it was customary to bring large vases full of rose-water, and baskets of flowers to christenings; and as the nurse was going to church with the infant bard, she let her flowers fall, and in turning to recover them she touched the attendant who carried the vase of rose-water, and spilt

it on the child ; and this, says Bayle, was since regarded as a happy presage of the good odour that would some day scatter his poetry.

‘ See for a while its garden bed  
The fragrant Rose adorn ;  
Return—alas ! the Rose has fled  
Nor left aught but a thorn.’

A Rose suspended from the ceiling intimates that all is strictly confidential that passes under it. Hence the phrase ‘under the Rose,’ and it is on record that many a young lady who would shrink from being kissed under the Mistletoe would not have the same objection to that ceremony if performed *under the Rose*.

Man alone seems born sensible to the delights of perfumes, and employs them to give energy to his feelings, for animals and insects in general shun them. The beetle is said to have such an antipathy to Roses, that the odour of this flower will cause its death ; from which the ancients devised the allegory, to describe a man enervated by luxury, in representing him under the image of a beetle expiring surrounded by Roses.

Madame de Genlis tells us that formerly the Rose was so precious in France that in several parts of that country the inhabitants were not allowed to cultivate it, as if all but the powerful were unworthy of such a gift ; and at other times we find it mentioned among the ancient rights of manors, to levy a tax or tribute of so many bushels of Roses, for the provision of rose-water for their lord, whose table was also covered with Rose leaves instead of napkins. The French parliament had formerly a great day of ceremony, called ‘Baillée de Roses,’ because great quantities of Roses were then distributed.

Here is a dainty story of a notable Rose from France : When Niel, a brave French General, was returning from the scene of his victories in the war between France and Austria, he received from a peasant, who wished to honour the hero, a basket of beautiful pale yellow Roses. One of the stems, which happened to have roots clinging to it, the General took to a florist in Paris, in whose care it remained until it became a thriving bush covered with blossoms. Niel then took the plant as a gift to the Empress Eugénie. She expressed great admiration for the exquisite flowers, and, on learning that the Rose was nameless, said significantly, ‘Then I will name it. It shall be “The Maréchal Niel,”’ and at the same moment she bestowed upon the astonished General the jewelled bâton that betokened his promotion to the high office of Maréchal of France.

Now-a-days we find this charming flower cultivated in every direction for the delicious fragrance imparted from its petals, and

so well does the perfumer turn that sweetness to account, that in all parts of the world he compels it to yield its aroma to him, and he obtains from it an essential oil, a distilled water, a perfumed oil, and a pomade; even the withered leaves are valuable, as they retain their scent for a considerable time.

We shall now close our historical and legendary notes on the Rose with one of Shakespeare's sonnets.

'O how much more doth beauty beauteous seem,  
By that sweet ornament which truth doth give!  
The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem  
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.  
The canker-blooms have full as deep a dye  
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,  
Hang on such thorns and play as wantonly  
When summer's breath their masked buds discloses;  
But, for their virtue only is their show,  
They live unwoo'd and unrespected fade,  
Die to themselves. Sweet Roses do not so;  
Of their sweet deaths are sweetest odours made:  
And so of you, beauteous and lovely youth,  
When that shall fade, my verse distills your truth.'

Of the Roses which are natives of these islands, the *British Botanist* notices twenty belonging to England, four to Scotland, one to Ireland, and one to the Scilly Isles. These are made to form seven distinct species in the *Hortus Kewensis*, the most delightful of which is the Sweet Brier, or Eglantine, *Rosa Rubiginosa*, or *Eglantina*.

'By Sweet Brier hedges bathed in dew,  
Let me my wholesome path pursue.'—WHARTON.

'Come, gentle air! and while the thickest bloom,  
Convey the Jasmine's breath divine,  
Convey the Woodbine's rich perfume,  
Nor spare the sweet-leaved Eglantine.'—SHENSTONE.

This species of Rose is found in chalky or gravelly soils, on heaths or hedges, in most parts of Europe; it is also largely cultivated in British gardens to form ornamental hedges, and under such treatment the foliage becomes luxuriant, and after a shower emits an exceedingly strong and refreshing fragrance which fills the air, and is borne a long distance by the breeze.

A new race of hybrid Sweet Briars has been lately introduced, which not only produce a grand display of highly-coloured sweet-scented blossoms, but the foliage retains all the fragrant charms attached to the old-fashioned kind. All will welcome this new class, the introduction of which is mainly due to the Right Hon.



Lord Penzance, who has presented some pleasing facts in connection with his experiments. His lordship, in the *Rosarian's Year Book*, tells us that 'The seedlings obtained by impregnating the Sweet Brier with foreign pollen had a remarkable strength of root and growth, and struck readily from cuttings. The sweet-scented foliage of the Sweet Brier was also produced. A complete cross was obtained between the Sweet Brier and the Persian Yellow, the bloom larger than that of the Sweet Brier, pale yellow in colour, and the foliage fully as fragrant, if not more so. The Austrian Copper crossed on to the Sweet Brier produced a seedling, the bloom not quite so deep in its colour as that of the pollen parent, yet a close copy of the original, with the sweet scent of the Brier diffused in its foliage. The pollen of the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Hybrid Bourbons, and the Hybrid Chinas, put upon the Sweet Brier, produced distinct crosses—distinct in the sense that the wood, foliage, habit of growth, and the thorn, are not those of the Sweet Brier.'

We hope that Lord Penzance may be long spared to prosecute his interesting experiments. They have come to be something more than mere experiments—a harsh word for the raising of beautiful new Roses, which charm with their refined beauty, tender and decided colours, and fragrant leaves, sweet combinations agreeable to the sense of sight and smell.

We have still a few more echoes from the poets upon this dainty plant :—

'Take this sprig of Eglantine,  
Which, though sweet unto your smell,  
He who plucks the sweet shall prove  
Many thorns to be in love.'—HERRICK.

'Rain-scented Eglantine,  
Gave temperate sweet to that waning sun.'—KEATS.

'The Wild Rose and the Eglantine  
Are wasting around their rich perfume.'—SCOTT.

It is the DOG ROSE (*Rosa canina*) that decorates our hedgerows with its tall arching branches, and lively odorous flowers in the months of June and July. From the petals of this blush-coloured wild Rose, a perfumed water may be distilled, which is thought to be more fragrant than that from garden Roses. The leaves of this Brier, when dried and infused in boiling water; are often used as a substitute for tea, and have a grateful smell and sub-astringent taste.

The FIELD ROSE (*Rosa arvensis*) is another form of the Dog Rose. This is much more fragrant than the last-mentioned. It is also the most common climbing Rose in the West of Scotland, and is generally mentioned as the Ayrshire Rose. The class includes several varieties, some of which are powerfully Myrrh-scented.

‘Then I will raise aloft the milk-white Rose.

With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfumed.’—SHAKESPEARE.

‘There will we make our bed of Roses

And a thousand fragrant posies.’—SHAKESPEARE.

One of the most delightful sweet-smelling garden Roses we possess is the PROVENCE, or CABBAGE ROSE (*Rosa Provincialis*), which has been claimed by the inhabitants of the South of France as a native of Provence; whilst the Dutch, says Gerard, consider themselves entitled to this flower, and say, as it first came out of Holland, it ought to have been named the Holland Rose, and not Provence Rose; but it appears very evidently from Pliny, that neither of these countries can justly hold it as a native plant. He calls it a Greek Rose, and thus describes it in the fourth chapter of his twenty-first book: ‘The Rose named Græcula has its petals or flower-leaves folded or lapped over each other so closely that they will not open of themselves, unless they be forced with the fingers, and therefore look as if they were always in the bud, but when they are expanded, they are the largest of all Roses.’ This account correctly corresponds with the nature of the Provence Rose, which is often called the Cabbage Rose, from the manner in which the petals cabbage or fold over each other. As this Rose is so nearly allied to the Damask Rose, it is probable the Greeks first obtained it from the vicinity of Damascus, and that the trivial change is owing to soil and cultivation.

‘The Rose that hails the morning,

Arrayed in all its sweets,

Its mossy couch adorning,

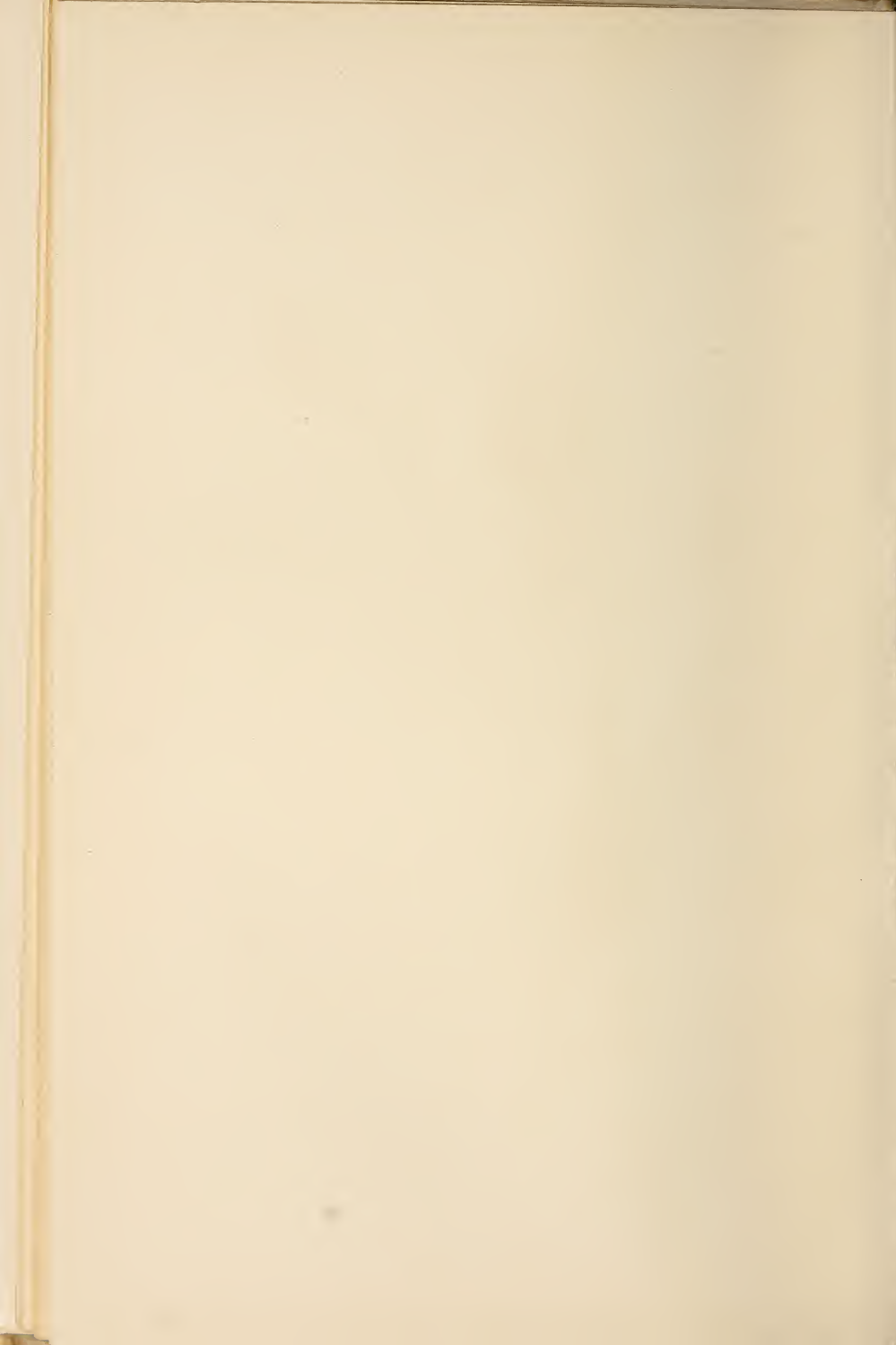
The sun enamour’d meets.’

The Moss Rose (*Rosa muscosa*).—This elegant Rose is generally supposed to be the offspring of the Provence Rose, whilst others think it belongs to the family of Centifolia or Hundred-leaved Rose. It appears to have been unknown to the ancients, as they have left no description of a flower that resembles it, and it is too singularly beautiful to have escaped Pliny’s notice had it been in existence.

The Moss Rose is made the emblem of voluptuous love, and the



SWEET SULTAN.





creative imagination of the poet thus pleasingly accounts for this Rose having clad itself in a mossy garment.

‘ The angel of the flowers, one day,  
 Beneath a Rose-tree sleeping lay.  
 That spirit—to whose charge is given,  
 To bathe young buds in dews from heaven.  
 Awakening from his light repose,—  
 “ O, fondest object of my care,  
 Still fairest found where all are fair,  
 For the sweet shade thou’st given to me,  
 Ask what thou wilt, ’tis granted thee.”  
 “ Then,” said the Rose, with deepen’d glow,  
 “ On me another grace bestow ;”  
 The spirit paused in silent thought,  
 What grace was there that flower had not?  
 ’Twas but a moment—o’er the Rose  
 A veil of moss the angel throws.  
 And, robed in nature’s simplest weed,  
 Can there a flower that Rose exceed?’

The author of a French pictured work on Roses seems displeased at our claiming the Moss Rose as originating in this country, but Madame de Genlis tells us that, during her first visit to England, she saw Moss Roses for the first time, and that she took to Paris a Moss Rose-tree, which was the first that had been to that city ; and she says, in 1810, ‘ the cultivation of this superb flower is not yet known in France.’ The perpetual-flowering varieties of this class are mostly very fragrant.

The CINNAMON, or MAY ROSE (*Rosa Cinnamomea*).—This agreeably perfumed Rose, which opens its small blossoms in our gardens about the end of May, is a native of Nice, in the South of France, and has been common in our pleasure-grounds for many ages, as Gerard tells us, in 1597, that it was then cultivated in this country, both in its single and double state.

It is a favourite with the fair, as it may be worn in the bosom longer than any other Rose, without fading, whilst its diminutive size and red colour, together with a pleasant perfume, adapt it well to fill the place of a brooch.

‘ And each inconstant breeze that blows,  
 Steals essence from the musky Rose.’

The MUSK ROSE (*Rosa moschata*).—This species of Rose owes its name to the fine musky odour which its numerous white blossoms exhale during the autumnal months. It is a native of Northern Africa, and grows wild in the hedges and thickets in the kingdom of Tunis ; and the Tunisians cultivate it also for the

sake of a highly odorous essential oil, which they obtain from the petals by distillation.

The CHINA and BANKSIAN ROSES were first introduced towards the end of the last century. There are two forms of Banksian Roses in general cultivation, and the oldest and best known is the white Banksian. The flowers are small, very double, produced in large clusters, deliciously fragrant, with a considerable resemblance to the odour of the Sweet Violet. The yellow Banksian was introduced some years later, and is similar to the white variety in every respect, except the colour of the flowers.

For covering arbors or trellis work, the BRACKETED ROSE (*Rosa bracteata*), which was brought from China at the end of last century, is very serviceable. The flowers are single and perfectly white, and of a strong and agreeable perfume.

‘ May’st thou long, sweet crimson gem,  
Richly deck thy native stem,  
Dropping dews, and breathing balm,  
Shed thy dying honours round  
And resign to parent earth  
The loveliest form she e’er gave birth.’

The JAPANESE ROSE (*Rosa rugosa*) thrives well in England, and makes a fine, handsome, spreading bush. The fragrance is deliciously sweet and powerful, a few blooms scenting a large room. There are several kinds, and amongst the most ornamental bushes one can have in the garden is *R. rugosa*, and its variety, *alba*; the foliage is rich green and abundant, the flowers appearing from early June throughout the summer, and produce in the autumn a mass of showy red fruits.

The APPLE-FRUITED ROSE (*Rosa pomifera*) is also a charming type, and a variety that should be planted in all good gardens; the flowers are like those of the common Dog Rose—rich pink in colour—the expanded blooms being paler than the buds. A healthy bush displays a graceful habit and a wealth of deep green leaves, amongst which the profusion of flowers is in pleasing contrast. The foliage gives off an agreeable Sweet Brier fragrance, but the flowers are not very strongly scented.

Amongst many other classes with scented attractions may be mentioned the Scotch Roses, Boursault, Persian, Indian, Polyantha, the Prairie and Fairy varieties, all of which are popular. The Polyantha varieties appear to possess no scent at close quarters; at a distance from the bush, however, a powerful fragrance is perceptible, whilst many of the Indian kinds are Clove-scented.

Of the beautiful varieties of Roses that find so much favour in all

well-regulated gardens, and which belong either to the Hybrid-perpetual, Tea-scented or Noisette classes, it is fortunate that so many of them, whilst displaying their lovely form and brilliancy of colour, should also be deliciously scented, and in this connection we will not rely entirely upon our own judgment in selecting those kinds which we deem from experience to be worthy a place in our list, but will publish for the benefit of readers some exquisitely charming remarks, couched in the most endearing language, that have lately been given to the world by experts of the day.

To the Rev. H. H. Dombrain, the popular Hon. Secretary to the National Rose Society, we are indebted for the following dainty notes on sweet-scented Roses :—

‘That which we call a Rose would smell as sweet by any other name’ shows that in Shakespeare’s time at any rate the idea of a scentless Rose was not entertained, but that there are such Roses now-a-days is clear, while there are many which, although they have perfume, can hardly be called sweet-scented ; such, for instance, are the Bourbon Roses, and many of what are now called hybrid perpetuals. Some years ago a Rose called Victor Verdier, beautiful in shape and colour but without any perfume worth naming, was introduced, and from it most probably have come such Roses as Baroness Rothschild, Merveillie de Lyon, etc., which, though beautiful in themselves, are lacking in one of the chief qualities of a Rose, sweet scent. There are two or three kinds of perfume which are to be found in these flowers ; the sweet perfume of the old Cabbage, the Centifolia Roses generally, the Attar of Rose perfume which is to be found amongst many of the hybrid perpetuals, especially the high coloured ones, betraying probably their old Damask Rose origin, and the very peculiar perfume of the Tea and Noisette Rose, which is known botanically as *Rosa indica odorata*. In the following list I have placed most of the sweet-scented Roses of all classes. It does not profess to be a complete list, but will, I think, be sufficient for those who wish to have sweet-scented Roses in their gardens.

‘The Moss Roses are all sweet-scented, even down to the little Moss de Meaux, and specially is this the case with the common Moss, its crested variety, and Zenobia, and White Bath.

‘The Centifolia Roses, represented by that old garden favourite the old Cabbage, are also very sweet, and the Rose de Meaux and Spong, miniature Roses of this type, also partake of the same character ; but, after all, it is in the autumnal blooming Roses, the teas and hybrid perpetuals, that the most interest is taken, the former, as I have said, are all sweet, but the following, I think, bear off the palm in that respect, Adam, Belle Lyonnaise, Bouquet d’Or,

Catharine Mermet, Climbing Perle des Jardins, Comtesse Riza du Parc, Devoniensis, Dr. Grill, Ethel Brownlow, Francisca Kruger, Gloire de Dijon, L'Idéal, Luciole, Madam Cusin, Mad. de Watteville, Maréchal Niel, Medea, Sappho, Socrates (very sweet), Souvenir de Mad. Pernet, Souvenir d'un Ami, The Bride.

'Of the hybrid perpetuals there are some, as I have said, which are not sweet-scented, but the following are, I think, amongst the most fragrant of the class: Alfred Colomb, Alfred Dumesnil, Annie Wood, Beauty of Waltham, Bessie Johnson, Camille Bernardier, Capt. Hayward, Charles Lefebvre, Centifolia Rosea, Duchess of Fife, Duc de Montpensier, very sweet; E. Y. Teas, General Jacqueminot, Heinrich Schultheis, very sweet; Jeannie Dickson, Jules Margotin, Lord Macaulay, Mdm. Gabriel Luizet, Mad. Victor Verdier, Marchioness of Lorne, Marie Baumann, Ferdinand des Lesseps, Miss Hassard, Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. John Laing, Pierre Notting, Prince C. de Rohan, Red Dragon, and Viscomtesse de Vezins.'

The Rev. David R. Williamson, an eminent Scotch divine, and an authority upon all matters pertaining to the Rose, has permitted us to repeat his opinions so happily expressed in the *Journal of Horticulture* :—

'It was the immortal Shakespeare who said, in the most romantic of all his dramas, "Romeo and Juliet"—"A Rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that certain names of Roses, such, for example, as La France and Marie Baumann, are suggestive of fragrance, whilst others are not. And doubtless the want of fragrance in a flower, however imposing in appearance, is a serious limitation, almost as regrettable as the lack of moral sweetness in a beautiful woman. Some Roses, indeed, are so very impressive, so commanding in their size and substance and splendour of complexion, that we almost forget the total absence of odour in the construction of their dainty petals, and among these we may reckon Baroness Rothschild ("who would be white if she were not always blushing, as if in the consciousness of her beauty," says the Dean of Rochester), the White Baroness and Merveille de Lyon. The two beautiful Roses last named are closely affiliated to the first, and, unless in colour, partake of the parental qualities and characteristics, a fact which may be learned by any rosarian without reference to the catalogues, by comparing their nature and manner of development.

'In my own garden, where, for the sake of their colour not less than their fragrance, the fairest flowers are partially shaded from the oft-times too exacting sun, Roses are arranged according to



their parentage—an interesting experiment, and a valuable one also, as I have already learned from experience, for the study of their attributes. There, White Lady, which I have frequently eulogised for its exquisite perfume, finds itself in close proximity to Lady Mary Fitzwilliam; while Margaret Dickson, the most superb and majestic of ivory-white Roses, is not far distant from Merveille de Lyon, though considerably nearer to the prolific Lady Mary, from whom her fragrance is derived. On the same principle, Augustine Guinoisseau, one of the most fragrant of modern Roses, blooms sweetly beside the silvery pink La France. The colour of the former is white, delicately and most gracefully suffused with rose. It is a very abundant bloomer, and its pendulous habit is a valuable characteristic, constantly giving it the appearance of being much fuller and more perfect than it is. Though I do not profess to be a great authority on Rose cultivation, I do not hesitate to recommend this “almost white La France” to those of my readers to whom it is a stranger, by reason of the qualities to which I have referred.

‘Among Teas and Noisettes two of the most attractive are L’Ideal and Souvenir de S. A. Prince. Mrs. Paul has a most delicious fragrance, much resembling that of the old Monthly Rose; it is also remarkable for form and substance, and is altogether a distinct and splendid acquisition. Among other comparatively recent productions which I find irresistibly fascinating by reason of their sweetness of odour and aspect are Corinna and Salamander, Prince Arthur, the beautiful Duchess of Fife, Lady Ethel Brownlow, Crimson Bedder, and Mrs. John Laing. There is unquestionably at present a strong and growing aversion to inodorous Roses, and I doubt not that ere long a Rose without fragrance will be accounted an anomaly.’

We will now take the views of another authority, Mr. C. J. Grahame of Croydon, whose permission we have to use some valuable notes that appeared in the *Gardener's Magazine*.

‘You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will,  
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.’

—MOORE'S *Irish Melodies*.

‘Oh! what a pity, this rose has no scent! Many have made this remark when they have been given a good specimen of such Roses as Baroness Rothschild, Her Majesty, or Suzanne Rodocanachi, and not being rosarians have been much disappointed with a flower, of lovely appearance indeed, but which, in their opinion, lacked the most desirable quality generally associated with the Rose. It is very odd that there are many scentless light-coloured Roses, but

as a kind of compensating balance, and to re-establish the equilibrium, the sweetest scented of all are also amongst the light-coloured varieties ; and when I mention *La France*, *Madame Gabriel Luizet*, and *Madame Montet* as amongst those most delightfully fragrant, they are also good representatives of what *Roses* should be in all respects. In regard to fragrance, they favourably contrast with such varieties as *Her Majesty*, the *Baroness*, *Pride of Waltham*, and some of the *Verdier* family, which are beautiful, and charm by nearly every good quality, but are lacking in the one most desirable and agreeable to the majority of people, viz. scent.

‘In the *Tea* class there are some which stand out as distinctly in this desirable possession as the before-mentioned sweetest of all H.P.s. When I mention separately the hybrid *Tea Viscountess Folkestone* as second to none in this advantage, I regret that the word “hybrid” is necessary, as it is a great pity it has just missed having all the requisites for being classed amongst those *Roses* to which it is so nearly allied, and is, in its high qualities, so similar. Of the *Noisette* and *Tea* class proper, we must place *Maréchal Niel* in the first rank. There are few to equal it, and none to excel it, in its delicious scent. The *Rose* which I think fairly equals it is *Madame de Watteville*, and *Madame Cusin* also is very nearly as sweet. These *Roses* have not the exact scent which we usually class as “*Tea*,” but they are very delightful, and a bed of either fills the air with fragrance when the flowers are in full bloom. *Devoniensis* is a delightful *Rose* in this and every other way, but few people can grow it. *Luciole* is also a sweetly-scented *Rose*, and in the *noisette Jaune Desprez* there is a peculiar *Orange-flower* tone which is agreeable to many, but I think is too strong, as the scent of the *Rose* should be a delicate one.

‘A new *Rose* which, for size and fragrance, will take a very high rank is *Marchioness of Londonderry*, a flower of the largest size, of an ivory white colour, and with a very marked scent, similar to the *Magnolia*, but naturally without the over-powerful strength of that lovely *Lemon-scented* flower. Amongst the best of the dark red varieties I would place our oldest favourites. More especially do I refer to such well-tried friends as *A. K. Williams*, *Charles Lefebvre*, *Comte Raimbaud*, *Marie Baumann*, and *Victor Hugo*, than which none are better in every way. It is unfortunate that *Duke of Edinburgh* and *Suzanne Rodocanachi* are absolutely scentless ; the latter being a *Rose* of great value in most seasons, and the former a good autumnal.

‘There are many *roses* I have not mentioned which are very sweet ; for instance, *Alfred Colomb*, *Maurice Bernardin*, *Mrs. Paul*, *General*

Jacqueminot, Madame Isaac Pereire, Jeannie Dickson, Pierre Notting, and others, amongst the H.P. and Bourbon varieties; and Comtesse de Nadaillac, the Gloire de Dijon types (such as Bouquet d'Or and Madame Berard), Sunset, Souvenir d'Elise, Edith Gifford, Celine Forestier, Rubens, and others amongst the Teas and Noisettes. They are all very sweet, but those I have specially mentioned in the course of this note are the most highly favoured in this respect.'

'There is a common idea that all Roses are sweet-scented, but this is not true of the present-day varieties, however true it may have been some years ago. With the hope of assisting cultivators who appreciate the sweet and delicate perfume of these flowers, I will name a few of the most beautiful. Socrates has, in my opinion, the richest scent. Next to this come Catherine Mermet, Souvenir d'un Ami, Madame Cusin, Adriene Christophle, Aline Sisley, Comtesse Riza du Parc, Devoniensis, Goubalt, Louis de Savoie, Primrose Dame, Rubens, Souvenir de Paul Neron, The Queen, synonymous with Souvenir de S. A. Prince, Souvenir de Madame Pernet, The Bride, Viscountess Folkestone, Waltham Climber No. 2, Celine Forestier, Jaune Desprez, Unique Jaune, Triomphe de Rennes, Maréchal Niel, and last, but by no means least, Gloire de Dijon, are all highly-scented Teas and Noisettes.

'There are a few very sweetly perfumed Roses among the Hybrid Perpetuals and Bourbons, the best perhaps being La France, Abel Grand, Souvenir de Charles Montault, Duc de Montpensier, Magna Charta, Baronne Prevost, Beauty of Waltham, Madame Gabrielle Luizet, Augustine Guinnoiseau, Edward Morren, General Jacqueminot, Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, Charles Darwin, Heinrich Schultheis, Reine du Midi, Lord Macaulay, Madame Furtado, Elizabeth Vigneron, Monsieur E. Y. Teas, Marie Verdier, Mrs. John Laing, The Puritan, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Paul Verdier, and Miss Hassard.

'Some of the miniature Roses are also very fragrant; Anne Marie de Montravel, Gloire de Polyantha, and Madame Cecil Brunner being among the best. China Roses are represented by that best of Chinas, Mrs. Bosanquet, while of the Mosses we must name Soupert et Notting, Madame Moreau and Lanei. The Microphylla Rose, Ma Surprise, is one of the sweetest-scented Roses grown. Souvenir de la Malmaison, and Baronne de Noirmont are good, also the old Cabbage or Provence Rose. Several of the newer tea-scented Roses are particularly sweet-scented. Among them we must include Madame Joseph Godier (extra), Sappho, Mrs. James Wilson, Kaiserin Friedrich, and Luciole, in addition to those newer kinds already named.'—*Amateur Gardening*.



‘With the exception of Baroness Rothschild, Merveille de Lyon, Mabel Morrison, and a few others—at most half a dozen—all Roses are sweet-scented. There are some, however, that are exquisitely so, and the following dozen will take high rank among such: Charles Darwin, a free grower, with very rich crimson flowers of a full and globular form; Duc de Montpensier, glowing scarlet, and intensely sweet-scented; Socrates, coppery yellow, the most fruity-smelling rose grown; Catherine Mermet, pink, perfect form, perfume like a ripe Peach; Comtesse Riza du Parc, coppery pink, a good garden Rose, and very sweet; Earl of Dufferin, very dark crimson, large and very full; Général Jacqueminot, glowing scarlet, with darker shadings, one of our very best garden Roses, and highly fragrant; La France, bright lilac-pink, with silvery white shadings, (extra); Madame Clemence Joigneaux, pink and carmine, very large, and a vigorous grower; Miss Hassard, flesh-colour, very sweet; L’Ideal, copper, metallic pink, rose, and yellow, all suffused into one another, small, but a grand Rose, with delightful fragrance, which can be recognised a long way off; and Souvenir de S. A. Prince, a pure white form of Souvenir d’un Ami, one of the oldest and sweetest Roses. It were equally easy to name twelve more so sweet that one would have difficulty in choosing between them. Of the above, I think L’Ideal and Socrates are the sweetest.

‘The best growers amongst the sweet-smelling Roses are to be found in those bearing light or rose-coloured flowers. You will, however, find the following twelve fairly good: A. K. Williams, E. Y. Teas, Prince Camille de Rohan, Annie Wood, Emily Laxton, Empress of India, Eclair, Raoul Guillard, Jean Soupert, Madame Isaac Pereire, Souvenir de Charles Montault, and Paul Verdier. Amongst the light-coloured Roses bearing fragrant flowers I regard Madame Gabrielle Luizet as the best; Augustine Guinoisseau (or White La France) is also very good; others of all colours, possessing various degrees of sweetness, will be found in Caroline d’Arden, Marchioness of Lorne, Duchess of Albany, Mr. J. Brownlow, Mrs. J. Laing, Marie L. Pernet, La France, François Courting, Marie Verdier, Felix Genero, Dr. Grill, Marquis de Vivens, G. Narbonnard, The Puritan, Danmark, Charles Gates, Bessie Johnson, Adam, Goubault, Lamarque, Madame Joseph Godier, Charles Morgottin, Elizabeth Vigneron, Alice Dureau, Rosy Morn. If you are interested in sweet-scented Roses, why not grow the old Cabbage Rose, also the China varieties and Reine Blanche?’—*Gardening Illustrated*.

‘It is said that in hospitals the poor sick patients, if allowed to pick a Rose, always select La France. There are some two dozen



Roses which are delightful in this respect, and I will name them, giving the colours of the flowers. I can strongly recommend them all as delightful in every respect: La France, silvery pink; Mrs. John Laing, dark pink; Gabriel Luizet, light pink; Charles Lefebvre, dark red; Victor Hugo, dark scarlet; Marie Baumann, carmine; A. K. Williams, dark red; Madame Montet, rose colour; Madame de Watteville, rose-tipped petals of pale salmon; Ernest Metz, carnation pink; Madame Lambard, varying from light red to light buff; Celine Forestier, canary yellow; Maréchal Niel, deep yellow; Lamarque, lemon and white; Madame Berard, buff and salmon; Sunset, orange; Bouquet d'Or, orange yellow; Souvenir d'un Ami, pink; General Jacqueminot, bright red; Prince Camille de Rohan, black red; Augustine Guinosseau, the white La France; Viscountess Folkestone, salmon and cream colour; Gloire de Dijon, variable in colour from yellow to salmon; and Luciole.'—*Gardener's Magazine*.

'How sweet to walk the velvet green  
Where the embowering Roses meet;  
Resplendent Rose, the queen of flowers!  
Oh, is not their scent divinely sweet?'—MOORE.

*The Perfume of Roses*.—Mr. Curtis of Torquay, an eminent Rose-grower, describes seventeen different sorts of scent in Roses as follows: 'Sweet Brier scent, as in the garden variety; Moss Rose scent, as in Common Moss and family; Austrian Brier-scent, as in Copper Austrian and family; Musk Rose scent, as in Narcissus, old Musk and family; Myrrh scent, as in Ayrshire splendens; China Rose scent, an astringent, refreshing scent, as in old Monthly China and many others; Damask perpetual scent, as in Rose du Roi, etc.; Scotch Rose scent, as in the early double Scotch; Violet scent, as in White Banksian; old Cabbage scent, as in the well-known double Provence; Otto perpetual scent, as in Charles Lefebvre, Madame Knorr, etc.; true perpetual scent, as in Chabrilland, Pierre Notting, etc.; old Tea scent, as in the old Yellow Tea or Magnolia Rose, and others almost unpleasantly strong for some tastes; Sweet Tea scent, as in Goubault, Maréchal Niel, etc.; hybrid Tea scent, as in La France; Nectarine, or fruit scent, as in Socrates, Jaune Desprez, Aline Sisley, etc.; and the Verdier scent, represented more or less by all the Victor Verdier hybrids, such as Eugénie Verdier, Castellane, Countess of Oxford, Marie Finger, etc. The petals of the highly-scented varieties have on their inner surface minute perfume glands or vesicles, containing the highly volatile essence, under the microscope distinctly visible. Those on the petals of Sweet Brier and Moss are almost visible to the naked eye. Mr. Curtis concludes that the following are the most deliciously and powerfully

scented varieties :—La France, Goubault, Devoniensis, Maréchal Niel, Bessie Johnson, Madame Knorr, Pierre Notting, and Charles Lefebvre.'—*Gardening World*.

**Rosanowia**.—A tuberous-rooted gesneraceous family, with various coloured flowers ; some of the group are sweetly scented.

**Rose**. See *Rosa*.

**Rosmarinus officinalis** (*Rosemary*).—A shrubby bush from South-East Europe ; popular in British gardens on account of its agreeable fragrance. In olden times it was held in high esteem as a comforter of the brain and a strengthener of the memory, and on the latter account it is an emblem of fidelity with lovers ; the Germans used it as a spice, and placed it in wardrobes as a preventive against vermin. Sprigs were also stuck into roasting beef for communicating to it an excellent relish. The dried herb when burnt is useful for sweetening the air, and its chief value in the present day is as a perfume in the manipulation of scented soaps.

**Roulinia**.—A tropical American family of twining plants, with pale yellow flowers.

**RouPELLIA grata**.—A climbing plant from West Africa. The flowers are rosy white, opening clear pink and changing to creamy white. They grow in terminal clusters, and are produced in great profusion. One can imagine the size of the plant, as it rambles over the roof, when we say that the effect as seen from a little distance is that of an Apple orchard in bloom. The flowers are of great substance and deliciously fragrant.

**Rubus odoratus** (*Flowering Bramble*).—A hardy deciduous North American trailing plant, with pale red scented flowers, useful and pretty in places suitable for its rambling disposition :—

'Pale she was as the Bramble-blooms  
That fill the fields with their faint perfumes.'—OWEN MEREDITH.

**Rudbeckia subtomentosa**.—A North American herbaceous plant, bearing a profusion of small, sunflower-like blooms, yellow, with chocolate discs, smelling sweetly of new-mown hay ; the foliage is also impregnated with a similar odour.

**Ruta graveolens** (*Rue, Herb of Grace*).—A shrubby plant, native of the temperate parts of Europe, and common in British gardens. Rue was employed medicinally by the ancients, and for ages it has been considered potent to ward off contagion. The whole plant has a peculiar odour which can hardly be called a sweet scent, and to this day is largely employed for strewing over the hustings on the occasion of the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Guildhall in London. It is not clearly known how this custom originated, but

the prevalent idea is that it arose at the time of the Plague in London. The same custom prevailed many years ago in the Law and Criminal Courts, in the latter case as a preventive against gaol fever. Dickens refers to it in his 'Two Cities'; the scene is laid at Newgate in 1775. A few sprigs of Rue hung in a room will keep away flies from the apartment.

**Rutosma Texana.**—An herbaceous plant with strong-smelling leaves.

**Salpianthus fragrans.**—An evergreen seaside shrub from Chili, with white-orange flowers.

**Salvertia convallariodora.**—A shrubby Brazilian tree, bearing white panicle flowers, emitting a most delightful scent resembling that of Lily of the Valley.

**Salix pentandra.**—A British Willow, with fragrant foliage.

**Salvia.**—A genus of shrubby herbaceous plants, of which the common Sage is a member; their native habitat is mostly South Europe; some, however, are found in Asia, and a few in North America. *S. glutinosa* possesses scented attractions, for both its flowers and foliage exhale a pleasant odour, whilst the leaves of *S. rutilans* are delightfully fragrant of the Pineapple.

**Sambucus (Elder).**—A common British deciduous shrubby tree, teeming with grandmotherly traditions and superstitions; its flowers possess a honey-like scent, and a country wine is made from the berries.

'Another sweet perfume, but that I know well,

'Tis the Elder-flower's luscious and honey-rich smell.'—TWANLEY.

**Samyda suaveolens.**—A Brazilian forest tree, with white, deliciously scented flowers, recalling the odour of Orange-blossoms.

**Santolina chamæcyparissus (Lavender Cotton).**—This shrubby plant from Southern Europe, common in British gardens, is very like the Lavender in the effect it produces, being of a similar soft grey colour, but happily it flourishes where Lavender would fail. It makes a big, spreading, dense bush, and if it overgrows its situation it will bear cutting back with impunity. It is showy when in bloom, having large composite flowers of a rich yellow colour. The whole plant gives off a strong but agreeable odour, and is often used in the country for placing in wardrobes to keep away the moth.

**Saponaria officinalis (Soapwort).**—A common British plant, bearing delicate rose-coloured flowers.

**Sarcostemma.**—A family of tropical shrubs, often climbers, with strongly-scented flowers.

**Satureia.**—The Savory of the herb-garden, esteemed for its powerful aromatic flavour.

- Saxifraga moschata**.—A scented variety of this large family of Alpine plants, from the Pyrenees.
- Scabiosa atropurpurea** (*Sweet Scabious*).—A common plant known in cottage gardens as Mournful Widow. It is biennial in character, and bears flowers of various colours that are pleasingly honey-scented.
- Scævola suaveolens**.—An herbaceous shrub from the Sandwich Islands.
- Schinus**.—A family of shrubby trees, mostly natives of tropical America, the leaves of some of the species are so charged with a resinous fluid, that they fill the air with a pleasing fragrance after rain. *S. Molle* is the Pepper shrub of Peru, bearing bunches of beautiful waxy, currant-like fruit, and the whole plant is both ornamental and highly fragrant.
- Schismatopera distichophylla**.—A small tree from tropical South America, bearing minute greenish-white, sweet-scented flowers.
- Schizandra grandiflora**.—A climbing shrub from the Himalayas, with white, scented flowers and aromatic foliage.
- Schizopetalum Walkeri**.—An annual from Chili, bearing white, scented flowers that emit a fragrance resembling Almonds.
- Schubertia**.—A genus of twining shrubs from tropical America. *S. grandiflora*, with its umbels of white flowers, something like *Stephanotis*, possesses a powerful odour, most agreeable some distance off. *S. graveolens* is another dainty variety, bearing white, sweet-smelling, funnel-shaped blossoms, very useful for cutting, as they last a long time in water.
- Scilla nutans** (*Blue Bells*).—The English Hyacinth, whose Hawthorn-scented and sweet drooping flowers are the chief ornaments of our woods in May, has scarcely been less celebrated by our poets than by the ancients in their fables. A fair poetess contemplates its beauties under the popular name in the following delightful strain:—

‘Bluebell! how gaily art thou dressed,  
 How neat and trim thou art, sweet flower;  
 How silky is thy azure vest,  
 How fresh to haunt at morning’s hour!  
 Couldst thou but think, I might well say  
 Thou art as proud in rich array  
 As lady, blithesome, young and vain,  
 Prank’d up with folly and disdain,  
     Sweet flower.  
 Sweet flower, whose modest beauties blow  
 Deep in the green and silent vale  
 Where willows, bending o’er the stream,  
 Wave gently to the passing gale!’

‘It is impossible to conceive any bulbous or other plant more beautiful than the *Scilla* when fairly cultivated. They are also



extremely useful for cutting, as well as effective in the garden. The flowers last long in water after they are cut, and vases furnished with Scillas and Snowdrops, or Lily of the Valley, with small sprays of *Spiræa Japonica*, are sights beautiful to behold; whilst flowers of Scillas, mounted singly or in threes, are admirable in all bouquets in which light colours prevail.

**Sclerolobium chrysophyllum.**—A Brazilian forest tree, with yellow flowers.

**Sedum rhodiola.** See *Rhodiola*.

**Senecio odoratus.**—An herbaceous perennial from Australia, a member of a very large family of flowering plants. *S. odoratum*, blue, is also delightfully fragrant.

**Serruria odorata.**—An evergreen shrub from South Africa, with pink flowers.

**Shorea robusta.**—An Indian timber tree, bearing panicles of very sweet-smelling flowers.

**Silene nutans.**—The white sweet-scented Catchfly, found growing wild on the English coasts.

**Sisyrinchium odoratissimum.**—A hardy American herbaceous plant, with deliciously fragrant flowers, white and rose in colour, and delicate grass-like foliage.

**Skimmia japonica.**—An evergreen Japanese shrub, bearing white flowers. *S. laureola*, *S. rubella*, and *S. fragrans* are all equally attractive.

**Smilacina racemosa.**—An American shrubby plant, bearing creamy-white, fragrant flowers, followed by a purple aromatic berry.

**Snowflake.** See *Leucojum vernum*.

**Solanum fragrans.**—A South American shrub, bearing singular racemes of changeable coloured flowers, of a very powerful and agreeable fragrance.

**Solidago odora.**—An American herbaceous perennial plant, with fragrant leaves, from which an oil is distilled. *S. anisata* is Aniseed-scented.

**Southernwood.** See *Artemisia*.

**Sparaxis fragrans.**—A scented variety of this dainty South African flowering bulbous plant.

**Spartium junceum** (*Spanish Broom*).—A shrubby bush, bearing handsome yellow Pea flowers at the end of the twigs, highly perfumed and very attractive to bees. Allied to the *Cytisus* and *Genista*.

**Sphæranthus mollis.**—A common Indian annual, remarkable when fresh for the strong honey-like odour that pervades the whole plant.

**Sphenogyne odorata.**—A yellow-flowered annual from South Africa.

- Spiranthera odoratissima.**—A tropical American evergreen shrub, bearing white and red flowers.
- Spiræa Ulmaria** (*Meadow Sweet*).—A common British plant found in hedgerows—the flowers possess an Almond-like fragrance. Almost all representatives of this family bear peculiar smelling attractions, but they can hardly be designated scents; excepting perhaps *S. sorbifolia*, which smells sweetly.
- Spironema fragrans.**—An herbaceous Mexican plant, with small white fragrant flowers clustered along its rigid branches.
- Stackhousia.**—A genus of Australian herbaceous perennial plants, bearing racemes of dainty white or yellow flowers, possessing a grateful honey-like perfume.
- Stachilina dubia.**—A shrub from the South of Europe, scented very much like Rosemary.
- Stannia formosa.**—A Central American tree with large white fragrant flowers.
- Stauntonia latifolia.**—A Chinese climbing shrub, bearing dense clusters of deliciously scented flowers. *S. hexaphylla* is also fragrant. *See also* **Holboellia**.
- Staurophragma natolicum.**—A shrubby herb, with downy leaves and scented yellow flowers.
- Stephanotis floribunda** (*Creeping Tuberose*).—A climbing evergreen from Madagascar, largely cultivated in our hothouses for the great beauty of its deliciously fragrant white tube-shaped flowers, which are borne in bunches. It is certainly one of the most lovely plants in this respect ever introduced, and should be grown wherever hot-house protection can be given.
- The flowers are produced in enormous quantities for bouquets and other floral adornments, and the powerful odour with which they are impregnated gives this tropical plant a foremost position amongst sweet-smelling beauties as it is most choice and delightful.
- Stereospermum suaveolens.**—A tropical Indian tree, bearing purple, highly fragrant flowers. Allied to the Bignonia.
- Sternbergia lutea.**—A bulbous plant from the East of Europe, producing yellow, fragrant flowers in the early autumn, in form reminding us of the spring Crocus. The flowers stand up like golden cups on the verdant cushion of their leaves, and being of considerable substance, last a long time. There is no more cheerful-looking flower in the garden at a season when summer is dying away.
- Stevia suaveolens.**—A West Indian herbaceous shrub, bearing corymbs of white-scented flowers.
- Stock.** *See* **Matthiola**.
- Strawberry.** *See* **Fragaria**.

**Stylocoryne Weberi.**—A tropical evergreen shrub, bearing Ixora-like flowers, which emit a delightful fragrance.

**Styrax japonica.**—A deciduous shrub from Japan, where it is in great request for the production of its sweet-scented, pure white flowers, which are largely employed in decorating the surroundings of the dwellings of the upper classes. It is quite hardy in England, and should be grown wherever beautiful flowers are appreciated.

**Swallowwort.** See *Asclepias*.

**Sweet Bay.** See *Laurus*.

**Sweet Pea.** See *Lathyrus odoratus*.

**Sweet Sultan.** See *Centaurea*.

**Sweet Rocket.** See *Hesperis*.

**Sweet William.** See *Dianthus*.

**Symphyonema paludosa.**—An Australian herbaceous shrub, bearing spikes of yellow bloom, smelling like Patchouli.

**Symplocos tinctoria** (*Sweetleaf*).—An American shrub, bearing clusters of fragrant bloom, with other attractions.

**Syringa persica** (*Lilac*).—The Persian Lilac is a common shrubby tree in our gardens, and it is doubtful if anything in the whole range of flowering shrubs surpasses this popular fancy in grace and elegance, or hardiness and usefulness.

As a decorative plant upon the lawn or in the border it has few equals, and its pure white or true Lilac-coloured plumes of sweetly fragrant blossoms are admired by all. The white varieties are grown in large quantities for producing bloom at Christmas and other seasons of the year when dainty flowers are scarce. There are also some double forms largely grown in France that are equally attractive. See also *Philadelphus*.

**Tabernæmontana coronaria florepleno** (*Moonbeams*).—An Indian evergreen shrub, bearing large white double Gardenia-like flowers, emitting a delicious fragrance during the night. *T. dichotoma* is an equally attractive variety popularly known as Eve's Apple, or the Forbidden Fruit of Paradise, from the resemblance its fruits have to a partly-eaten apple. *T. odorata* is another pleasing variety, whilst *T. cannassa* is *Stephanotis*-like in its perfume.

**Tagetes.**—A species of Marigold, native of Central America, many varieties are very popular as dwarf annuals in our gardens, on account of their bright golden-yellow flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion from June until the frost destroys them. The foliage also possesses a peculiar but agreeable fragrance when bruised, and the best known kinds are *T. patula*, *T. signata*, and *T. lucida*, whilst *T. erecta* is a giant variety, now

- produced in many shades of colour, with flowers as large as a Rose, as symmetrical as a Camellia, and commonly known as French Marigold.
- Talauma pumila.**—A delightful Chinese shrub, bearing a white globular flower the size of a Tulip, opening at night and falling in the morning. A single blossom will perfume the garden for a distance around with a Quince-like fragrance. Some of the South American species are equally attractive. Allied to the Magnolia.
- Tanacetum vulgare** (*Tansy*).—The common Tansy of our garden is an herbaceous perennial with finely cut fern-like foliage, strongly aromatic in scent. It is but rarely used now-a-days except as a remedy to keep flies out of the room, for which purpose its presence is very effectual.
- Tansy.** See *Tanacetum*.
- Tarchonanthus camphorata.**—An evergreen shrub from South Africa, Camphor-scented.
- Tasmannia aromatica.**—A Tasmanian evergreen shrub possessing aromatic properties, particularly in its bark, which is powdered and used as pepper.
- Tecophilœa cyanocrocus.**—A Chilian bulbous plant, with deep blue Crocus-like flowers, delicately scented. It is one of the loveliest spring-flowering bulbs, the azure blue blossoms resembling the well-known *Gentiana acaulis*. It requires a sunny position in a sheltered spot, and the scent is similar to the Violet. *T. Leichlini* has also a sweet perfume.
- Temus moschata.**—An evergreen shrub from Chili, with Musk-scented flowers.
- Thorn Apple.** See *Datura*.
- Thuja occidentalis.**—An ornamental garden shrub, with bright green foliage, everywhere pervaded by a powerful aromatic odour, peculiar in a greater or less degree to the whole family.
- Thunbergia fragrans.**—An herbaceous climber, with snow-white fragrant flowers, a native of tropical India.
- Thyme.** See *Thymus*.
- Thymophylla aurea.**—A hardy annual from the United States of America, with small yellow flowers which yield a strong aromatic odour.
- Thymus.**—A genus of trailing herbs, natives of Europe, and common in all gardens. *T. vulgaris* is largely used in British cookery for flavourings. *T. citriodorus*, the Lemon-scented Thyme, is another popular kind, with a beautifully variegated relation employed as an edging to flower-beds, there are other sorts found growing wild in many parts of the country. All possess an aromatic scent. *T. Corsica* is a miniature variety grown on rockeries or amongst





SYRINGA.



stones in walks, where the influence of its dainty fragrance fills the air when trodden upon. It is sometimes alleged of the Thyme that sheep do love to crop its fragrant leaves, and that, as a consequence, a fine flavour is imparted to their flesh.

'The sweeter Thyme whose fragrant head  
Bends to the weary traveller's tread.'—MANT.

**Tilia Europæa** (*Lime* or *Linden Tree*).—An elegant deciduous tree from South Europe, largely grown for ornamental purposes in all well-arranged pleasure-grounds, where its beauty in the spring and early summer is most attractive, the honey-laden blossoms attracting myriads of bees, and distilling their delightful odours in the evening air. During the balmy summer nights towards the end of June its fragrance is very powerful. *See Illustration.*

**Tinnea Æthiopica**.—A tropical plant, bearing richly coloured Pea-like flowers that emit an odour resembling Violets.

**Tobacco**. *See Nicotiana affinis.*

**Toddolia oculata**. *See Paullinia.*

**Toxicophlæa spectabilis** (*Winter Sweet*).—A South African shrubby tree, bearing dense clusters of small white flowers that are deliciously fragrant, and diffuse a very pleasant aroma, especially during sunshine.

**Toyo**.—A fragrant plant from Central America, infusions from which are used as a remedy for coughs.

**Tradescantia odorata**.—A scented variety of the American Spiderwort; a liliaceous plant, some kinds of which are largely grown in gardens.

**Trametes odora**.—A fungus, smelling like Aniseed.

**Trichopilia**. *See Orchids.*

**Tribulus lanuginosus**.—A trailing plant, bearing large bright yellow, sweet-scented flowers.

**Trifolium** (*Clover*).—All the common pasture varieties of this family possess a honey-like fragrance, whilst the white flowers of *T. odoratum*, an Italian variety, is specially sweet-scented.

**Trillium grandiflorum** (*Wood Lily*).—A North American herbaceous plant bearing pure white, sweetly-scented flowers, very popular in English gardens.

**Tritonia bulbosa**.—A South African bulbous plant, producing sweetly-fragrant yellow flowers. The whole family, although having little scented attractions, are admirably adapted for cutting purposes, and should be largely used in all decorative arrangements.

**Trigonella**.—An extensive genus of herbaceous leguminous plants, of which Fenugreek is a member. All the species possess a powerful odour.

**Triphasia trifoliata**.—A thin shrub, native of Tonquin, bearing

white, scented flowers, followed by a fruit which is used in jam-making.

**Tripteris**.—A genus of Arabian herbs, with odoriferous leaves.

**Trymalium odoratissimum**.—An Australian evergreen shrub, bearing white, sweet-scented flowers.

**Tuberose**. See *Polianthes tuberosa*.

**Tulipa** (*Tulip*).—A well-known genus of bulbous plants, largely cultivated for their magnificent flowers. It is unfortunate that so many of the most beautiful varieties possess no scent whatever; there are a few species, however, that claim a place in our list on this account, although they do not by any means possess a powerful fragrance. The common wild Tulip, *T. gesneriana*, has yellow flowers that are slightly scented; *T. golden prince*, single yellow; Yellow Rose, double yellow; *T. Duc van Thol*; *T. macrophylla*, plum; *T. celsiana fragrans*, from Algiers; *T. primulina*, from the same part; *T. Billictiana*, deliciously fragrant; *T. persica*, *T. suaveolens*, *T. sylvestris*, very sweet scented; *T. florentina*, violet scented. A writer in *The Garden* says, 'We all remember the sweet-scented old cottage-garden Tulips of years ago; but, alas! how rarely do we see them now-a-days.'

**Turnsole**. See *Heliotropium*.

**Tussilago fragrans** (*Winter Heliotrope*).—An Italian variety of the common Coltsfoot, bearing dainty spikes of purplish flowers in midwinter. Its delicious fragrance of Heliotrope renders it a plant worthy of extended cultivation for conservatory decoration at a season of the year when scented bloom is scarce. In some parts of Germany the peasants make garlands of this flower on Easter Day and burn them as a token for good luck. *T. farfara* is the common wayside kind, which throws up its yellow blooms in early spring, bringing with them a spicy smell of Cocoonut, and followed by a crown of downy seeds which spread in every direction.

**Ulex** (*Furze*, *Gorse*, or *Whin*).—An evergreen bush found growing wild upon heaths, uplands, and wastes throughout the British Isles, and also in many parts on the Continent. It carries prickly foliage, at the points of which peep out clusters of brilliant yellow pea-shaped blossoms, smelling strongly of Cocoonut. It is said to have been the plant that most struck Dillenius when he first trod on English ground, and he thanked Heaven that he was permitted to view the golden undulation of acres of the wind-waved Gorse. The great botanist Linnaeus lamented that he could not get it to thrive in Sweden, and envied England its possession. Its beauties have been immortalised by the poets. Whole sides of the hills in Jersey



are thickly mantled with the golden radiance of this beautiful wild plant, and the Vallée des Vaux is sometimes alive with its lustre.

'There alone have I roamed 'mid blossoms of gold,  
And forgot that the great world was crowded and cold,  
Nor believed that a land of enchantment could show  
A vale more divine than the Vallée de Vaux.'—RICHARDSON.

There is an old proverb :—'When Gorse is out of blossom, kissing is out of fashion'—that is *never*. The Gorse blooms nearly all the year.

**Unona discolor.**—A small spreading shrub with pale yellow odorous flowers.

**Uvaria odorata.**—An Indian shrub with scented flowers and aromatic properties, largely employed in yielding fragrant gums and oils. *U. aromatica* from Guiana is likewise very fragrant. See also *Cananga*.

**Valeriana Celtica.**—A common plant in the South of Europe, cultivated for the aromatic properties attached to its roots, which is much prized by Eastern nations for perfuming their baths. This feature is to an extent apparent in most of the species, although not so pronounced in some as in others.

**Vanilla aromatica.**—An orchidaceous plant from tropical America that bears a pod largely employed in flavourings.

**Vernonia odoratissima.**—An herbaceous plant from Central America bearing purple flowers.

**Verbena officinalis** (*Vervain*).—An herbaceous British plant, also known as 'Herb of Grace'; so greatly was it esteemed in olden times that it was frequently worn about the person to ward off evil associations. There are many other species of this family that are both beautiful and sweetly fragrant, notably some kinds of the garden Verbena, so largely used for summer decoration. The Lemon-scented Verbena, whilst botanically named *V. triphylla*, is now generally known as Aloysia, the name under which we describe it :

'The Verbena strains  
The point of passionate fragrance.'—BROWNING.

**Viburnum odoratissimum.**—A handsome Japanese evergreen shrub, bearing bunches of white flowers deliciously scented. This variety is now rarely seen in cultivation, but for what reason it is difficult to imagine, as its scented attractions should find it a place in every conservatory.

**Vicia faba** (*Field Bean*).—A native of Persia, but now acclimatised in Europe. The flowers possess a delicate, honey-like fragrance,

hardly perceptible in a garden bed, but quite powerful when grown in a large area, especially towards evening.

'The tangled vetches purple bloom,  
The odour of the Bean's perfume,  
Be theirs alone who cultivate the soil,  
And drink the cup of thirst, and eat the bread of toil,'—SHENSTONE.

**Victoria Regia.**—The royal member of the Water Lily family, native of the tributaries of the great Amazon river. Since it was introduced into cultivation in this country, its noble proportions and the delicious fragrance of its gigantic flowers have delighted thousands both at Kew and Regent's Park.

**Virgilia capensis.**—A tropical tree, bearing in boundless profusion purple and white flowers that emit a most delightful fragrance.

**Virgin's bower.** See **Clematis**.

**Vine.** See **Vitis**.

**Viola odorata** (*Sweet Violet*).—A perennial trailing plant. Probably amongst scented flowers there is not one which can boast of such universal popularity as does the Violet. Indigenous to our own country, it is often the subject of pleasing associations and reminiscences; and the fine varieties which cultivation has given us have served to greatly increase its value.

According to mythological records the Violet undoubtedly took its name from Io, owing to the tradition that when that lady was transformed by Jove into a heifer, he caused Violets to spring up among the grass in order to supply her with a herbage worthy of her. In the transition into Latin the word became changed into *Viola*, hence the French *Violette* and the English term *Violet*. Other legends as to the origin of the Violet were current even in classical times; but that which connects the word with Io seems to be the most natural, and it is certainly the most probable from an etymological point of view.

'To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.'—SHAKESPEARE.

Rapin declares that the Violet was a fair nymph who was changed by Diana into this flower in order to rescue her from the attentions of Apollo—an idea which, at best, seems to be a feeble imitation of the story of Daphne and the Laurel in Ovid's 'Metamorphoses.' Herrick, in his 'Hesperides,' has a very quaint theory on the subject. He says that Violets are the descendants of some unfortunate girls concerning whom Cupid had one day a dispute with Venus as to whether she or they excelled in sweetness. The verdict

being given—it is to be presumed by Cupid—against her, the goddess, in her jealous rage, behaved in a most unladylike manner, falling upon her rivals and beating them until they became black and blue.

‘Love on a day, wise poets tell,  
Some time in wrangling spent,  
Whether the violets should excel,  
Or she in sweetest scent.’—HERRICK.

Allusions to the Violet are common in all literature and to all ages, and no flower, except perhaps the Rose, ever enjoyed so universal a reputation. The Latin writers constantly mention it. Juvenal says that Violets ‘of all colours’ shall be scattered over his house in honour of the return of his friend Catullus, who had been in imminent danger of shipwreck. From Horace we learn that in Italy the Violet soon established itself on ground allowed to go out of cultivation. In deserted olive plantations, he says, Violets and Myrtles, with all the tribe of sweet-smelling flowers, will soon shed their perfume.

‘We are Violets blue,  
For our sweetness found,  
Careless in the morning shades,  
Looking on the ground.  
Love’s dropp’d eyelids and a kiss,  
Such our breaths and blueness is.’

With Pliny they were great favourites. The white Violet he calls ‘the first messenger of spring’; and in another passage he assigns to Violets generally the highest place among scented flowers after Roses and Lilies. Mahomet alludes to them on at least two occasions. He is reported to have said that ‘the excellence of the Violet is as the excellence of El Islam above all other religions’; and in the Koran he begs his followers to believe that ‘the superiority of the extract of Violets above all other extracts is as his superiority over the rest of men.’ In the contests of the ‘Gay Science,’ instituted by the troubadours at Toulouse, the prize decided upon was to take the form of a Golden Violet. Subsequently the Violet was reserved for the first prize, while the second was to be a silver sprig of Jasmine, and the third a natural bough of the Yellow Acacia—hence the name of ‘Floral Games,’ as applied to the competitions. These games were still in existence at the commencement of the present century, and some attempt was made, we believe, to revive them not many years ago.

A writer tells of his gathering Violets among the spring flowers in his ramblings around New Orleans, but he was not attracted by their odour, for American Violets are scentless; though our sweet

flower, in all its fragrance, blooms beneath the palm-trees in many Eastern lands. The sweet Violets of Palestine blossom with the Narcissus and the Hyacinth in the opening month of the year ; and at that time, too, the women of Aleppo gather them to adorn their dark tresses.

The Violet was, up to a comparatively recent date, not merely esteemed for its fragrance alone. Its medicinal virtues were highly thought of, and it was looked upon by the 'physicians' of the middle ages as one of their four 'cordial' flowers. The petals were used as a sort of infusion, and the roots, which are strongly emetic, are even now, it is said, employed to adulterate ipecacuanha. It is now cultivated in large areas throughout the South of France and Italy, and the blossoms form quite a staple commodity with the flower-sellers in the streets of London during winter and spring.

In the time of Charles II. a 'conserve' called Violet sugar, or Violet paste, was largely consumed by 'persons of quality,' and was all the more popular owing to the fact that it was supposed to be a preventive of, if not a cure for, all sorts of pulmonary complaints. In the present day *Violettes glacées*, or Violet flowers covered with sugar, can be purchased at any Parisian confectioners, and are, we believe, not altogether unknown to the young ladies of our own country. In all Eastern countries the Violet is a favourite flower, and a sherbet flavoured with its blossoms is a common drink at the Persian and Arabian banquets.

The scented varieties are variable in colour, the flowers being generally blue, or, as Shakespeare has it :

'Violets blue as Juno's eyes  
And sweet as Cytherea's breath.'

Violets, like butterflies, enjoy the fresh country air, and are at home amid the breezes of the rural districts. They dislike dust and smoke, but like modestly to settle down in retired nooks, and give forth their perfume on the sunny banks where men least congregate. Yet they are tractable ; they may be brought very near the city, and in every garden where the Rose flourishes the Violet will grow and shed its fragrance.

Amongst the most fragrant sorts may be named the following :—

*Argentæflora*, almost perpetually blooming the year round, and possessing a wonderful fragrance ; the flowers are pure white. *Belle de Chatenay*, pure white, beautifully embroidered with lavender ; there is also a double blue variety bearing this name. *Brandyana*, flowers deep Gentian blue ; *Comte Brazza's White*, a white form of Neapolitan, flowers very double and deliciously fragrant ; *Devoniensis*, a very dark blue, and the most fragrant ;



*Marie Louise*, with large double flowers of lavender blue, and white; *Mdlle. Bertha Baron*, with flowers of a beautiful indigo blue, double, and very strongly scented and free blooming; *Neapolitan*, lavender blue, large double flowers; *Odoratissima*, bluish violet, produced in profusion upon long footstalks; *Rawson's White*, exceedingly fragrant and snowy white, on long stems; *The Czar*, a general favourite, with large deep violet flowers, and very fragrant; *Victoria*, single deep blue flowers on long stems; *Victoria Regina*, immense flowers of a rich violet blue, very fragrant; and *Wellsiana*, large, deliciously-scented, and of a deep rich purple colour.

'Of all the flowers which make this earth so fair—  
That bloom about our path where'er we go,  
Give me the Violet which lies hidden there,  
And sheds its fragrance when soft breezes blow.'

**Vitex.**—A family of Eastern shrubs, with aromatic leaves. *V. agnus castus* is the chaste tree of South Europe, and its leaves smell like Lavender.

**Vitis riparia.**—A quick-growing, climbing species of the Vine family, valuable more for its fragrant flowers than for the value of its fruit, which is small and unimportant.

**Vochysia guianensis.**—A tropical American timber tree, which bears panicles of lovely yellow flowers, likewise a powerful and penetrating Violet-like odour, both grateful and refreshing.

**Volkameria fulgens.**—A tropical shrub, bearing white flowers possessing a peculiar odour.

**Wallflower.** See *Cheiranthus*.

**Water Lily.** See *Nymphæa* and *Nebulum*.

**Watsonia marginata.**—A bulbous plant from South Africa, bearing dense spikes of delicate, rose-coloured, richly-scented, tube-shaped flowers. The whole family are worthy of extended cultivation on account of their stately appearance and rich colours.

**Wisteria sinensis.**—A Chinese climber, largely grown in English gardens, on walls, and over the porches of houses; it bears beautiful drooping racemes of pale blue and white flowers in early summer, and they possess a delicate honey-like fragrance.

**Woodbine.** See *Lonicera*.

**Woodruff.** See *Asperula*.

**Ximenia Americana.**—A Mexican shrub, now largely grown in the East. Its delicate white flowers are very fragrant, and the wood is also odoriferous. *X. Egyptiaca*, a tropical African species, also bears strongly-scented flowers.

**Xylophylla elongata.**—A tropical American shrub bearing minute pale green flowers which diffuse a smell like that of seed-cake, for some distance around. *X. frutescens* is a Brazilian species, with an aromatic fragrance.

**Yarrow.** See *Achillea*.

**Zataria multiflora.**—An Arabian herbaceous plant now grown in India. When dried it possesses an odour resembling Lemon Thyme.

**Zehneria suavis.**—A tropical herbaceous plant, bearing scented flowers in clusters, followed by a berry.

**Zephyranthes** (*Swamp Lilies*).—A tribe of bulbous plants from Central America, belonging to the lovely Amaryllis family ; many varieties are daintily scented, notably *Z. floribunda*, *Z. atamasco*, the perfume being quite distinct from that of any other flower.

**Ziziphora tenuior.**—A small herbaceous plant, native of Persia. It is now largely grown in India, and sold as a fragrant herb, being powerfully Mint-scented.

#### WHITE BLOSSOMS.

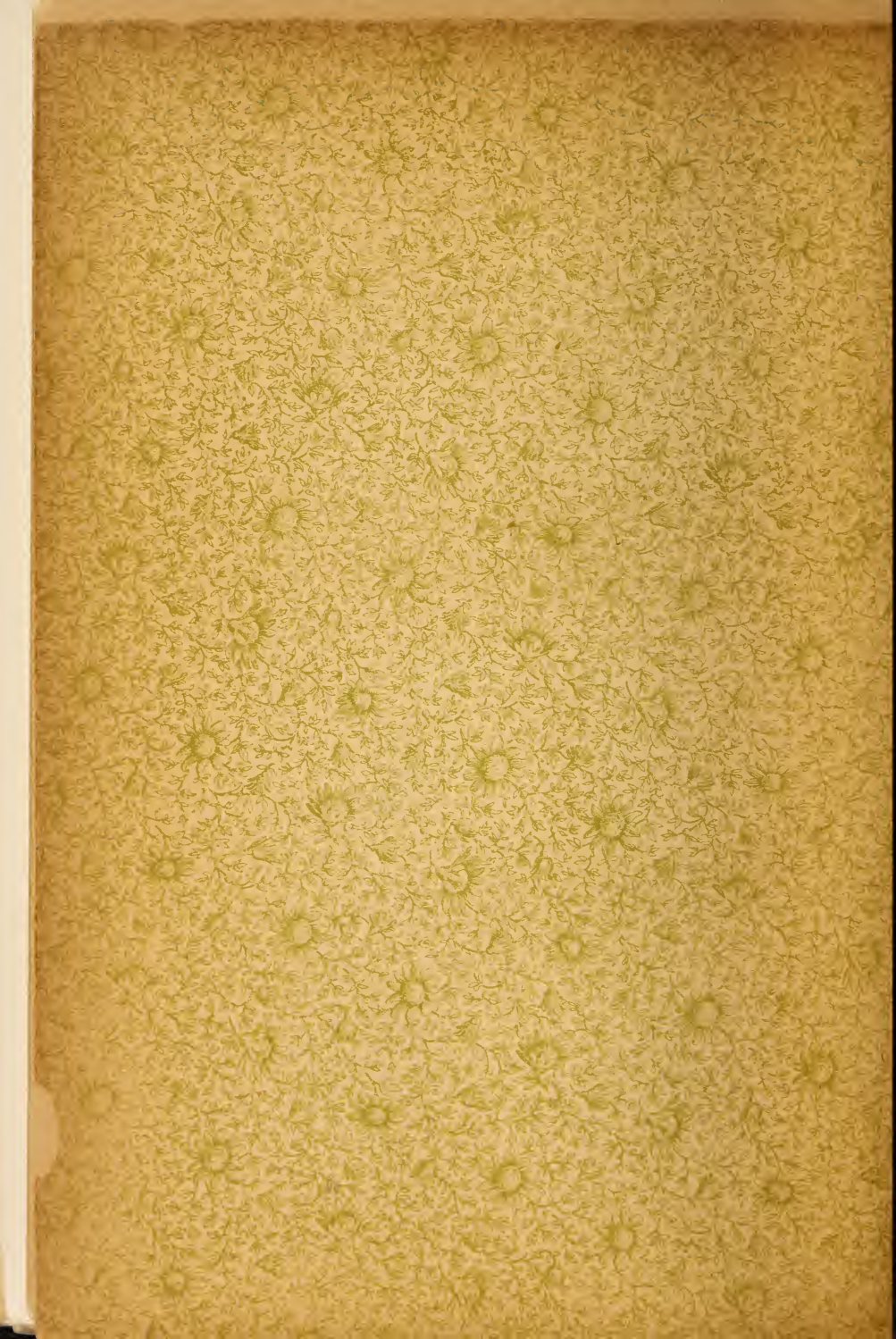
'Ye best of all blossoms, the scented and white,  
 So gracious, angelical, tender, and light ;  
 In exquisite charm of simplicity dressed,  
 Ye types of the lovely, the pure, and the blest,  
 So fragile, so stately, so radiant, so fair  
 As cast by the angels from heaven unaware ;  
 Ye are charmingly calm, while breathing out balm  
     Far and wide, far and wide,  
     Like to charity's tide.  
 Ye're like to the soul of a joy-giving psalm,  
 Of loftiness, gracefulness, rapture possessed,  
 Ye types of the lovely, the pure, and the blest.'

—MRS. HOWARD WATSON.

THE END













LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



00009328567